FAMILY
HISTORY
BURGNER
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THE BURGNER FAMILY
1734-1890

HISTORY AND GENEALOGY OF THE BURGNER FAMILY: IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, AS DESCENDED FROM PETER BURGNER, A SWISS EMIGRANT OF 1734

by
Jacob Burgner
Published in 1890

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PREFACE.

The object in writing the following pages has been to preserve, in convenient form for reference, a brief sketch of the early history of that branch of the Burgner family and connections descended from Peter Burgner, a Swiss emigrant, who came to America about the year 1734, and by giving in chronological order all the family records of his descendants that could be obtained, to furnish materials for future biographers, and enable all of us to solve more readily such questions of dates, descent, kinship, heredity or inheritance as may arise in our future history. The work of collecting materials for this record was begun many years ago, but the more difficult task of selecting, arranging and writing up what was deemed worthy of preservation, has been necessarily delayed from time to time through the pressure of other cares and long continued ill health.

It is hoped that this our first printed record may prove an honor to our dead, whose memories we love to cherish and whose virtues we would imitate, and a benefit to the living, by strengthening the ties of kindred and prompting us to lead lives worthy of each other, worthy of our ancestors and worthy of imitation by our children to the latest generation; also, that it may lead in time to the publication of a larger and more complete volume containing a record of all the Burgners in this country.

The writer is under obligations to many kind friends, uncles, aunts and cousins, for aid in collecting incidents, facts and dates, and helping to defray expenses. Most of the early incidents herein given were related to the writer by his father's eldest sister, Mrs. Salome Shirey, at the advanced age of eighty-three, at her home in Thompson Township, Seneca County, Ohio. Her statements were corroborated and many additional incidents given to the writer from memory by Mrs. Catharine Lesher, daughter of Mrs. Mary (Burgner) Spickler, at the home of her son William, a farmer, Fremont, O. This venerable lady had spent six years of her girlhood, at her father's home in Maryland, in the society of Mrs. Salome (Burkhart) Burgner, the Swiss emigrant, listened to her marvelous stories and witnessed her death at the age of 84.

These pages have been written from a sense of duty and to the best of our ability, yet we are aware that they contain many imperfections of form and matter which longer time and ampler means would enable us to remedy; yet we venture to give them as they are, trusting that they may serve some useful purpose in every family among us, and at least be an incentive hereafter to keep a full and accurate record of such incidents, events and dates as shall aid our future family historian. Respectfully submitted.

JACOB BURGNER.

Oberlin, O., May 20, 1890.

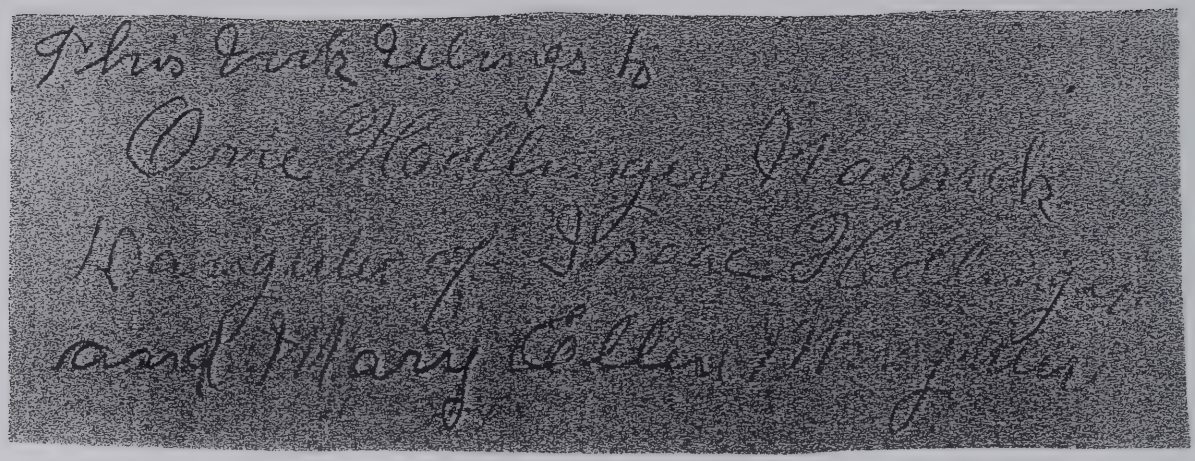

This book belongs to
Ome Hartman Mauck
Daughter of Jesse Hall
and Mary Ellen Hall

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INTRODUCTION.

The following sketches of pioneer life in south-eastern Pennsylvania and northern Ohio, gathered from the early traditions of our Burgner ancestors and now for the first time put into print, may be regarded as a sort of home-made patchwork, like the calico bed-quilts made in "ye olden times" by our patient grandmothers from numerous bright-colored scraps gathered here and there during a busy life-time and carefully sewed together in motley groups or scattered widely, "hit or miss," for the purposes not alone of warmth and ornament, but chiefly as reminders of the dear, departed friends of former years. The family records, also, which have been collected during brief personal visits or tedious epistolary correspondence, and arranged after the plan of the New England genealogies at a vast expenditure of time, labor and patience, may fitly suggest the pioneer log cabins of our forefathers, which were slowly and laboriously raised by the carrying together and putting up of log after log, until the rounds were high enough to receive the humble clap-board roof.

The name Burgner, both in its spelling and pronunciation, indicates its German origin. The Germans came originally from north-western Asia into central Europe before the commencement of the Christian era. Tacitus says that as a race they were athletic, warlike and independent. The men had blue eyes, light reddish hair, and in their manners were simple, brave, pious, patriotic, hospitable, chaste, honorable, and their word was sacred as an oath. They respected woman, honored her, and listened to her counsel. Their women were beautiful, virtuous, with blue eyes, bright complexion and golden hair, and their demeanor was marked by modest pride and dignity. They invaded the Roman empire, became masters of it, and under Charlemagne, A. D. 768–814, established a universal German empire.

Under King Heinrich I., about 912—917, A. D., the Germans were trained to fight with arms against their enemies, from the time they were 13 years old. This king built towns and surrounded them with walls of stone, ramparts and ditches, as a protection against invaders, and commanded that one man out of every nine should live in a *burgh*, as these fortresses were called. Thus began the *Burghers* of Germany. They defended their castles and villages in time of war and governed them in time of peace. By some process of erasion the top of the letter *h* was probably obliterated and the name Burgher changed to Burgner. In this country it has been variously spelled Bergner, Borgner, Bargner, Burghner, etc., and it is one of the objects of this book to establish a uniformity in the use of the old time phonetic spelling.

At the request of a friend an attempt has been made to relieve the monotony of mere names and dates in the family records, by the insertion of short personal sketches where they were attainable. For want of sufficient material for that purpose furnished by others, the author has ventured, at the risk of being thonght egotistical, to give the fullest account of himself.

The numbering of children at the left hand margin and heads of families in the body of the pages will be readily understood by inspection, so that children can easily be taught to trace back their lineage by reference to the numbers. The reader will supply the words "son of," or "daughter of," between the Christian names in brackets which indicate ancestors.

The publication of this book has been delayed about two years, by the advice and consent of the leading subscribers, in order to take in the sketches and records of another line of Burgner families which were unknown to the writer at the outset. These Burgners all claim a descent from Peter Burgner, a supposed German emigrant, who settled in Lebanon Co., Pa., and died there in 1824. From the best information we could get on the subject by correspondence with his grand-children we are satisfied that he was a son of Christopher Burgner, an elder brother of the Peter Burgner mentioned in the preface.

Perfect accuracy is not claimed for these records, and all persons interested in them are urgently requested to send any corrections or additions which they may discover from time to time, to the author, at 60 West College St., Oberlin, Ohio, so that they may be printed in an appendix to the book.

THE BURGNER FAMILY.

ABOUT the year 1734 three brothers, David, Christopher and Peter Burgner, emigrated from the vicinity of Berne, Switzerland, and settled in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. It is probable that they sailed down the Rhine, embarked at Amsterdam, and landed at Philadelphia. Peter, the youngest, was then about fifteen years of age. They each brought from the Fatherland a large German bible, printed at Frankfort-on-the-Mayn in 1574, weighing fifteen pounds and costing about $50 a piece, in which they began brief family records. Peter's bible has descended by inheritance to the writer of this sketch, four generations, and is still, 1888, in a good state of preservation. It may be seen in a glass case in Birchard Library, Fremont, Ohio. The Burgner brothers were carpenters by trade and worked among farmers in Lancaster and adjoining counties, building houses and bank barns, after Swiss models, the roofs of houses being usually thatched with rye straw.

About twelve years later, 1746, two brothers and a sister, Jehu, Nathaniel and Salome Burkhart came from Switzerland and settled in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. The youngest, Salome, was about eleven years old. The Burkhart brothers were carpenters and often worked with the Burgners, their sister meanwhile serving among the Mennonite farmers as a maid of all work.

About the year 1759, date not found, Peter Burgner was married to Salome Burkhart, and established a perma-

nent home in Lancaster county. He lived many years in a log house thatched with straw.

David and Christopher Burgner and Jehu and Nathaniel Burkhart moved southward into Maryland or Virginia, but some descendants of these Burgners returned, later, to Lancaster county. Their exact relationship to us remains to be traced. In this same region lived Leonard Conrad, married to Auget Rettig, whose children in the order of their ages were: Catharine, Mary, Royal, Auget, Leonard, David, John, and James.*

The children of Peter and Salome Burgner were: David, born 1761; Elizabeth, 1763; Mary, 1766; Jacob, 1769. David died in his youth, Elizabeth married John Saunders and lived and died in Lancaster County; Mary married Frederick Spickler and settled in Maryland, and Jacob, after working some years as a carpenter with the Conrad brothers, at whose home he used to spend his rainy days and winter seasons, and where, after the death of Mr. Conrad, he made himself useful about the house and thus gained the good will of the widow and the affections of a daughter, was married to Mary Conrad about the year 1800, and lived in Cocalico Township, Lancaster County, about seventeen miles from the town of Lancaster, Pa.

The children of Jacob and Mary Burgner, born in this home, were Salome, December 23, 1801; Peter, May 25, 1803, and John, February 2, 1805.

Peter Burgner, the Swiss emigrant, died about the year 1784, at the age of sixty-five. His widow married a Mr. Hershey, but for some reason unknown to the writer, they

*Royal Conrad married John Franz, whose son Samuel now lives five miles southeast of Ashland, O. Auget married John Bachman, whose son John lives at Hamestown, Medina County, O. John Conrad, a weaver, remained a bachelor, and cared for his mother till she died in Lancaster County, Pa. His estate, worth $5,000, was equally divided among his heirs. James Conrad, a blacksmith, died July 29, 1858. John Rettig, a brother of Auget, had ten children, mostly boys. The youngest was a daughter named Lydia.

parted, and she came to live in the family of her son Jacob, to whom she entrusted her property. She was a great sufferer from inflammatory rheumatism which attacked her at the age of thirty and returned at intervals the remainder of her life. She made herself very useful in her son's home as a wise counselor and a faithful nurse for his little children, to whom she became fondly attached. Mr. Burgner occasionally took his family, in the summer season, on pleasure trips to the Blue Mountains, 25 miles away, to gather huckleberries, to the delight of grandma and the children.

Finding that there was more demand for a blacksmith in his neighborhood than for a carpenter, Mr. Burgner set up a shop, and hired an experienced master from whom he soon picked up the trade so as to manage it himself. The work consisted mostly in repairing farming tools, setting wagon tires, making and repairing log and trace chains and shoeing horses. He hauled his supplies of coal and iron long distances in a heavy wagon over rough roads, either from Valley Forge, on the Schuylkill River, or from McConnellstown, in Huntingdon County, Pa., a distance of more than one hundred miles. The following is a sample of his bills for iron:

Valley Forge, June 10, 1809.

Mr. Jacob Burgner,

Bought of Pott and Beaver.

C.	*qr.*	*lb.*		
10	*0*	*0*	*of Bar Iron, @ 44 per C. - - -*	*£22 0 0*

As these trips obliged him to be absent from his family and his shop for several weeks at a time, and several times during the year, besides being very laborious, inconvenient and expensive, he decided to move with his family to Franklin County. His uncles, Jehu and Nathaniel Burkhart,

learning of his purpose to move away, came on horseback from Maryland to invite their sister, Salome, to make her home with them. Mr. Burgner refused to let her go, and it is probable that she preferred to remain in his family and to accompany them in their moving trip. Her brothers, therefore, after remaining only over night, returned to their homes as they came.

In the Spring of 1806, having made sale of such property as he could not take with him, Mr. Burgner hired a Mr. Detwyler to move his family and goods to Franklin County in a large covered wagon drawn by a stout four-horse team. The distance was about one hundred miles. Mrs. Mary Burgner walked all the way and helped drive their two cows, while grandma rode in the wagon in care of the children. They met with no mishaps on the journey.

Their new home in Franklin County was on a triangular lot of five acres of land along a public road which was then much traveled. One corner of the lot ran up a hill covered with limestones. This place was two and a half miles from the foot of a mountain, eleven miles west of Chambersburg and six miles north of Mercersburg, in the vicinity of the present Richmond Furnace Railroad station.

Here Mr. Burgner followed blacksmithing six years, having much more work and far less expense than formerly, so that by industry, economy and good management he was able to provide well for his family and lay by a snug sum of money for future investment. His account book, neatly written in the German language, and carefully kept in pounds, shillings and pence, is now in the writer's possession.

The children born in Franklin County were: Jacob, February 4, 1808; David, March 1, 1809, and Samuel, March 13, 1811. Jacob died in a fit, in infancy, and was buried at the foot of a forest tree in the woods, beside the

path in which the older children went to a subscription school held in a lonely cabin.

It was at this second family home of Mr. Burgner that his aged mother, Salome, the Swiss emigrant, related to his eager children the romantic and somewhat sad story of her adventurous life, which, being frequently repeated at their request, became so familiar and made such a vivid impression upon the mind of his eldest daughter, Salome, that she was able to recall and relate to the writer many of those facts and incidents at the advanced age of eighty-three years. It was here, also, that an accident occurred which deprived grandma of the use of one of her limbs. While taking a walk in her flower garden one day, and stooping to pull up a weed, the brittle bones above one of her ankles snapped and she fell to the ground. The broken limb healed, but would never again support her weight, and she took to cane or crutch ever after.

During the time of Mr. Burgner's residence in Franklin County, 1806 to 1812, his brother-in-law, John Bowman, (married to Catharine Conrad) moved to Ohio and settled in Stark County. From him Mr. Burgner got such glowing accounts of the richness of the soil, the excellence of the timber and the low price of land in Ohio, that he was tempted to move there himself. His family, however, and especially his aged mother, who expected to lean on her son during the rest of her declining years and to end her days in the society of the dear children she had helped to raise, and who knew that on account of her age and infirmity she could not go with the family, and must, in case of their going, be separated from them, never more to meet again in this world, resolutely opposed his moving. She plied Mr. Burgner with arguments, entreaties and tears, but all to no purpose. She said that she could not see the wisdom of his leaving a prosperous business, a comfortable

home, and a civilized society where he could educate his children, and a nearness to friends who could aid him in sickness or misfortune, all for the sake of buying a large lot of cheap, wild land that he could not farm, and trying to raise crops that he could not sell. She said it was foolish to risk his life and his hard-earned cash in a perilous journey across the mountains which were then said to be infested by robbers, highwaymen and murderers, when there was no earthly necessity for it. And, finally, she said it was cruel to his wife and little ones to oblige them to endure the trials and privations of pioneer life, where they might perish from hunger or exposure or be killed by Indians or wild beasts, and where, especially in case of his death, no friendly aid could reach them. Mr. Burgner often heard and pondered all these considerations, but his purpose to go remained unchanged He had counted the cost, was bound to go, and there was no use talking. Is it not probable that similar arguments had been used by kind friends in Switzerland to induce his mother, in her youth, not to cross the Atlantic and expose hereself to danger in the American wilderness? And is it not also probable that the same courage, and pluck, and daring, and determination, and love of adventure which inspired her now tingled in his veins?

The war of 1812 had just begun and he did not know when it would end, and if he remained in Franklin County he might be drafted for military service, be obliged to leave his family, perhaps lose his property and even his life, and very little good might come of his sacrifices. Under these circumstances he may have considered Ohio a safer place for himself and family and property than Eastern Pennsylvania.

Before completing the sale of his property, preparatory to moving, Mr. Burgner, at the request of his mother, kindly took her and her goods to the home of her daughter, Mary Spickler, in Maryland. Here she died about six

years later, June 22, 1818, at the age of 83 years, 10 months and 12 days, as learned from a letter written in German by Frederick Spickler to Jacob Burgner, July 26, 1818, postmarked Hagerstown, Md. The following is a copy:

FREDERICK SPICKLER'S LETTER,

Concering the death of Salome, Jacob Burgner's mother.

WASHINGTON COUNTY, MD., Julius den 22ten, 1818.

"Zu erst mein kruss und herzens wunsch,
Gott sei mit euch und auch mit uns.
Und dann zu letst soll Gott allein
All unser trost und helfer sein." AMEN.

Mit diesen paar zeilen thue ich euch zu listen das die mutter tod ist. Sie ist gestorben den 26 ten Junius, abends zwischen 7 und 8 uhr, und ist begraben worden den 28 den. Sie war den ganzen winter krank. Von aufang Mertz biz den tag das sie starb its sie in kein bett gekommen. Sie ist tag und nacht gesessen. Sie hat nicht liegen konnen. Sie war ein sehr groser drubel. Sie hat die wassersucht gehabt. Ihr alter war 83 jahr, 10 monath und 12 tag. Ihr bett hat sie meiner Salle und ihr kist meiner Becke vermacht. Sie hat befohlen das wir eine ordenliche leicht solten halten, (So haben wir gethan,) und solten mit ihrem gelt alles bezahlen. Die leicht ist zu 36 thaler gekommen. Sie hat befohlen wann alles bezahlt ist so sollt du und meine frau das gelt mit einander vertheilen. Der Abraham Bergman has das gelt. Einem sein theil kommt zu 89 thaler und 26 sent. Der Bergman hat dein gelt. Er hat mir befohlen dir in meinem brief zu melten das du ein antwort schreiben sollst so geschwint du der brief empfangst, was du im sinn hast, das er sich darnach richten kann; ob du 'rein kommen willst. Er hat mir gesagt wenn du nicht kannst herein kommen, und jemand aus deiner nachbarschaft denn du kennen dust und trauen darfst, kommt, und du shickst ein order, so will er dir dein gelt schicken.

N. B. Ich wunsche das du mir doch schreiben dust so geschwind du mir kannst. Es ist uber 2 jahr das ich dein letsten brief empfangen habe. Schreibst du nicht oder bleiben die briefe liegen? Vielleicht empfangst du meine auch nicht. Ich schreibe dir alle jahr 2 mal. Ich hette dir noch viel zu schreiben aber mein papier ist zu klein alls zu schreiben was ich gern schreiben thut.

Wir sind vor dieser zeit alle gesund und wohl und sollte diese paar zeilen euch alle gesund und wohl antreffen so soll es uns sehr lieb sein.

Nun befehle ich uns und euch in de schurtz Gottes und under den beistand Jesu Christi. Auch wunsche ich euch alle noch veil mal einen freundlichen krusz und ein herzliches "lebe whol."

So viel von deinem Freund und Wohlwunscher.

FRIEDRICH SPICKLER.

AN JACOB BURGNER.

Having made a cash sale of his land and such chattels as he could not take with him, Mr. Burgner arranged for his moving. He bought two stout horses, one for the saddle and one for leader, and planned to hitch a fine three-year-old colt, of his own raising, on the off side. He then bought a new wagon with a roomy, Conestoga box shaped like a boat and covered with stout canvas supported by hickory bows, and into this he stowed his household goods, kitchen furniture, family Bible, bedding, blacksmith tools, farming tools, grain, seeds, and provisions for the journey and for subsistence until he could raise their summer crops. He took also his flint-lock musket and plenty of ammunition. It must have been about the first of June when the little band of seven movers set out on their journey The weather was no doubt more delightful than the roads. The trip was one of care and anxiety on the part of the parents for the safety of their little ones, but of novelty, excitement and delight on the part of the children in seeing many strange sights and witnessing some thrilling adventures.

We shall not try to follow them along the winding, uncertain roads, picking their way among trees, stumps, logs, roots and miry places in the deep forests, going up and down steep hills and rocky ridges, or creeping cautiously along the edge of steep precipices where an unskillful driver might have caused them to be dashed to pieces. A few incidents only, as related to the writer by Salome, one of the passengers, then eleven years old, must suffice.

On the second day out, the ambitious colt not having learned to keep away from the long and treacherous wagon-tongue which swung savagely right and left whenever a front wheel struck a stone or rut, was hit on the left knee and lamed so as to be unfit for service. The leader was then hitched on the off side and the colt tied by a rope to the hind end of the wagon to limp along as best it could. A rest over night did not make the knee any better and Mr.

Burgner was obliged, very reluctantly, to trade off the family pet for another horse. A sympathizing Dutch Yankee along the road agreed to trade him "a good sound hoss" for the colt, "even up." Mr. Burgner took Hopkins' choice, and traded, much as his family grieved to part with the colt; and hitching the new horse on the off side they were soon speeding on their journey at a lively rate. The new horse did so well that the family considered the trade as a "streak of luck." Towards night, however, in going up a steep hill the horse suddenly balked, and no amount of coaxing, petting or urging would cause him to move, unless it was backwards, until he got a good ready, and then he dashed ahead with a vengeance. The hind wheels, meanwhile, had to be locked and blocked and the old horses kept hanging at a dead pull, till the spirit moved the balky one. They could have taken the load up themselves but for the balky one bracing himself with his fore feet and hanging in his back-harness with main force. Mr. Burgner having tried "moral suasion" in vain, now vigorously applied a heavy leather strap to the sides and rump of the aggravating brute, but he could not make him pull enough to stretch the traces. He only looked back, rolled his eyes, foamed at the mouth, gnawed his bits, and—backed. Mr. Burgner saw that to unhitch the horse, lighten the load, and have the two old horses draw it up was the quickest way out of the difficulty, and it was done. Mr. Burgner now wished he had not traded horses, but he was too plucky to take one step backwards or delay his journey one hour in order to seek a chance to trade back, and resolved to make the best of a bad bargain. He planned to lighten his load in going up steep places by having his wife and larger children walk and his wife block the hind wheels with a stone in case of backing. This was often a very dangerous and difficult task, but she "did what she could." On one occasion when the balky horse had pulled with all his

might almost to the top of a steep hill he suddenly flinched and the wagon began to back towards a dangerous precipice. Mr. Burgner called loudly to his wife to block the wheels while he tried to turn the wagon tongue straight up hill by the faithful pulling of the leader against the backing of the balker, but the wagon kept going downwards for several rods and Mr. Burgner was angered at his wife's delay. She finally blocked the wheels just in time to avert a catastrophe and replied to her husband's reproof by saying that in her fright she had first snatched her little ones from the wagon and put them in a place of safety. Similar incidents, with many variations, occurred during the journey, and Mr. Burgner found that the ever preplexing unknown quantities, x and y, in all his problems as teamster, were the exact time and place at which the balky horse would balk.

Having crossed the Alleghanies, the Laurel and Chestnut Ridges and the intervening valleys without loss of life or limb, cheered by their pillar of cloud—the white covered wagon—by day, and their pillar of fire—the cheerful camp fire where they cooked their evening meals—by night, they arrived safely at Canton, Ohio, on the 4th day of July, 1812, the 36th anniversary of American Independence.

On making inquiries for his friend, John Bowman, Mr. Burgner found to his surprise that no one at Canton knew of his whereabouts. Leaving his family in charge of the wagon and hiring two men to accompany him on horseback, Mr. Burgner traversed the woods in all directions for two days before he found Mr. Bowman's lonely cabin fourteen miles west of Canton. Mr. Bowman was surprised and delighted to meet Mr. Burgner and took his own team to bring the movers to his home. Here they arrived safe and sound on the 7th of July and remained four joyous weeks—resting, visiting and assisting the family of Mr.

Bowman in kitchen and out-door work—until Mr. Burgner had located and bought land of his own. Having arrived too late to clear land and put in spring crops, he decided to help Mr. Bowman in his farm work, which would enable him to visit and counsel without loss of time and get his help in return, later, and such supplies of provisions as he could spare. This gave the Conrad sisters a good chance to visit and to lay their joint plans for the future. They were cheered by the thought that hereafter they would live so near together that they could often meet for friendly counsel, and to share each others joys and sorrows.

It is probable that Mrs. Bowman had often become discouraged and homesick, living alone in the deep forest, so far from her relatives, and that her husband had chiefly on that account, (like a certain fox in one of Æsop's Fables) urged Mr. Burgner and his family, so plainly against their own interests and their duties to his invalid mother, to come to Ohio and join them. Their wishes in this regard were now gratified and they felt their obligation and did what they could to make the venture of the Burgner family in Ohio a success.

After a partial survey of the grand opportunities which now lay open before him for the investestment of his money, obtained at such a sacrifice as he had made in moving west, Mr. Burgner strangely allowed himself to be persuaded by an interested party, against the advice of his wife, to buy 80 acres of land, at second hand, in Jackson Township, seven miles west of Canton, at $4 per acre. Why he did not buy Government land, near by, and equally good at $1.25 per acre, is not known to the writer.

About the first of August, 1812, having previously selected a building spot, Mr. Burgner and his family again embarked in their "Overland Ship" and sailed back seven miles into their own "forest harbor" and cast anchor under the spreading branches of a friendly oak tree. Here their

"Ark" rested for three weeks as the shelter and lodging place of the family, until Mr. Burgner, chiefly by his own labor, save the raising, had erected a comfortable log cabin. After he had built a shelter for his horses and a few outbuildings, he split rails and surrounded the whole, including yard and garden patch, with a high rail fence to guard family and team against the attacks of bears and wolves that roamed the woods at night. The wolves often gave the family a lusty serenade, which even with this protection sent a thrill of terror to the hearts of wife and children. But the hardest work remained to be done, and that was to clear the land of heavy timber and thick underbrush, preparatory to raising grain and vegetables. It was about the first of September before Mr. Burgner found time to commence this work, and it is not certain whether he sowed any patches of rye or wheat in the fall of 1812. It is possible that the family raised a few garden vegetables—radishes, beets and turnips—and that the good housewife set out some herbs and shrubs for tea, spice and medicine.

Having by purchase or otherwise laid in a supply of provisions for winter, which he supplemented with plenty of wild game, such as deer, wild turkey, rabbits, raccoons, bears, pheasants, quail, etc., Mr. Burgner hired his friend Bowman and others to help him with their axes in subduing the forest. They cut down several acres of timber, and by hard knocks worked it into rails, firewood, and logs of convenient length to be piled into heaps for burning. In the spring they had a "log-rolling," and then followed the piling of brush, burning and "nigging" of log heaps, building of fences, plowing or scratching of the soil among roots, stumps and deadened trees, and planting of potatoes, corn, beans and cabbage, at which the children could help not a little. The family soon found to their sorrow that their precious crops were being destroyed by wild animals and needed constant watching. Raccoons, woodchucks

and rabbits on the sly, squirrels and chipmonks by the dozen, crows by the score and blackbirds by the thousands, in open day, took every chance they could to get forage on the little truck patch. Much of it had to be replanted several times, and the family found, after a hard summer's work, that they had not raised enough grain and vegetables to last them over winter.

The wardrobe of the family also needed replenishing, and Mr. Burgner procured supplies of cloth and leather, perhaps from Cleveland, then a small village 50 miles away, which he as shoemaker and his wife as dressmaker and tailor, worked up into clothing for the family. During bad weather he also worked at blacksmithing in a small hut near the cabin, either for himself or his scattered neighbors, and thus saved or turned a few honest pennies, but they were only sad reminders of the hundreds of pounds, shillings and pence he used to earn on his anvil in the Keystone State, and of the thousands he might still earn there if he had heeded the advice of his invalid mother. On the second day of November, 1813, a son was added to the family whom they named George.

During his second winter in Ohio, the woodchoppers again added a few stumpy acres to his clearing, but it was at such a sacrifice of time and muscle and provisions, that Mr. Burgner at last became discouraged. He found that he was "paying too dear for the whistle." He could not maintain his family, clear his land and make his last payment by raising crops on it, and he feared that if he remained he might lose all his property. Hence, finding a good opportunity, as he supposed, he sold his land—part cash and part time—and about the 7th of April, 1814, entered 320 acres of Government land in Franklin township, Stark (now Summit) County, O., a short distance north of the village of Clinton, at $1.25 per acre. ($400.) The land is described as follows: The south-west quarter of Section 17,

Town 2, Range 10. Mrs. Salome Shirey, seventy years after the occurrence of these events, in speaking of the trials, privations and hardships of the Burgner family in their first forest home in Ohio, shook her head sadly and said to the writer: "Yaw, ve mer a mul in Ohio ga-tsugga sin do hut dar droovle oon des a-lend narsht aw-kfongah." Yes, when we moved to Ohio trouble and misery just commenced.

Mr. Burgner, nevertheless, had occasion for thankfulness, amid all his mishaps, that the very scarcity of farm crops among the early pioneers which had obliged him to make frequent hunting excursions, with his flint-lock musket, along the head waters of the Tuscarawas and Cuyahoga Rivers, in quest of deer and other wild game for the use of his family, had also enabled him to see for himself and to become familiar with the "lay of the land" in that interesting region, and had served to open his eyes to the mistake he had made in his first purchase of land in Ohio and had now guided him to a far better selection in the second purchase. He and his family, despite their continued privations, were now delighted to become the possessors of four times as much land as before, at less than one third of the former price per acre, and especially that their new home was to combine many advantages. The land was well adapted to a variety of crops which was a necessity among the early pioneers. There was a rich clay upland, sloping gently towards the Tuscarawas, well adapted to the raising of wheat, rye and barley, and there were muck bottoms excellent for meadows or for corn and potatoes. The timber, which in those early days was rather an incumberance than a benefit, consisted of five varieties of oak, two of maple, two of hickory and two of poplar, besides a sprinkling of beech, willow and other trees. Chestnut, growing near by, were transplanted later, and thrived well on the farm. The water supply was convenient and constant during

the drouths of summer or the frosts of winter. No wells need here be dug or deepened in dry weather nor thick ice cut open to get water in cold weather.

Having secured a good title to his land, Mr. Burgner lost no time in moving with his family again into the unbroken forest. The distance was only about fifteen miles to the north-west and the trip was made in a day. The covered wagon again served them as a lodging place. Temporary shelter, perhaps of oak bark on poles, was put up for family and team till better could be built. A pleasant site was chosen for the family residence on a rise of ground just above a fine sulphur spring. Here trees were felled, logs cut and drawn together, and by the help of neighbors a log cabin raised. The roof was made of clap-boards which Mr. Burgner had "rived" from oak logs. They were about four feet long and one foot wide and were laid in courses, breaking joints twice, on cross-logs about three feet apart, and were weighted down with poles kept in place by blocks of wood and fastened down at the ends by long wooden pins or stout hickory bark. For want of sawed lumber—there being no saw-mill near—the floors were laid with puncheons —wide rails—hewed to an even thickness with a broadaxe and fastened down with wooden pins. The door was made of thin puncheons hewed smooth on both sides and pinned to cross-pieces, the back ends of which turned as wooden hinges. A stout wooden latch and a slide-lock were attached to the door on the inside. The latch could be raised from the outside by pulling on a leather string attached to it and hanging on the outside from a small auger hole. The string was usually taken in at night or when the family were afraid of intruders. The lock was moved from the outside by means of a claw, a curved, stiff wire, passed in through a gimlet hole. This wire key was usually hid in some secret place known only to the family, in case they all left the house. The spaces between logs were chinked with

blocks of wood and plastered inside and out with clay mortar. An opening in the wall about six feet square was left on the lower middle of one side for the fire-place. The hearth was laid with flat stones on a bed of clay, and back of it and at the sides was built a wall of stone. From this wall, on the outside of the cabin, rose the wide chimney, built up of oak lath and plastered thick, inside and out, with clay mortar. Above the fire-place on the inside was a cross-pole or an iron crane with hooks and chains for hanging pots and kettles. On the hearth stood two fire-dogs or andirons to keep the firewood above the ashes. The windows were simply square holes cut in the side walls, with oiled paper or canvass stretched across for want of glass. There were at first no wooden partitions, but a sort of curtain was usually hung around the beds at the corners of the room. The bedsteads had only one leg, and that supported one side and one end rail, whose other ends were set into the wall. Slats of wood or bed-ropes were fastened across from these rails to rails along the walls, and these supported the straw-ticks and other bedding. Under these high corner beds were low trundle beds which could be drawn out at night for the children. An oblong box on rockers, or a basket swung on ropes from a beam above served as a child's cradle. A short ladder behind the door led to the loft or upper chamber. Wooden pins along the walls served to hang up clothes, guns, powder-horns, etc., and to support side shelves and benches. Movable slab benches, splint-bottom chairs and a rocker were among the rude furniture. Many log cabins of that day were built without the use of a single iron nail. It is not probable that Mr. Burgner did so, being a blacksmith, but where he struck the first nail we can not tell unless it was "on the head."

While the cabin was building, the clearing of land for a garden and truck patch was begun and pushed with vigor by parents and children until the spring planting was done,

after which the children tended and watched the crops while the father gave his whole time to the cabin and its surroundings.

The ages of the family at the date of entering their new home, 1814, were nearly as follows: Parents, each 45, Salome 13, Peter 11, John 9, David 5, Samuel 3 years, and George 6 months. The children born here were, Elizabeth, April 1, 1816; *Anna, July 5, 1818; Daniel, June 8, 1824, and Mary, May 5, 1826. Anna died May 24, 1820, and was buried in the woods on the north-west corner of the farm, which from that time became a common burial place for the neighborhood and near which a school house and a church were erected later.

Let us visit the culinary operations of the Burgner camp in the wilderness a few days. As there were no stoves the cooking of meals in the summer season was usually done in the open air, under some rude shelter of bark or clap-boards—gypsy fashion—the pots and kettles being set on live coals or hung over the fire on iron hooks or chains from a cross-pole supported at each end by a crotched stake set firmly in the ground. The bread was baked, one loaf at a time, in a skillet or dutch-oven—a flat, wide kettle with an iron lid—covered with live coals and hot ashes. Pot-pie, johnny-cake, beans and potatoes were often baked in a similar manner. Green corn and potatoes were usually roasted in hot ashes. Johnny-cake was sometimes baked on

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*A few weeks before the birth of Anna, Mr. Burgner had a singular premonition of the death of his mother. At his cabin window in the dusk of evening he heard three loud raps and a familiar voice calling, in German, "Jacob! Jacob! Ho, Jacob!" He went promptly to the window, but could see or hear no person outside. Finding that none of his family had heard the voice or seen any one, the thought flashed on his mind that it was his mother's voice, and a token of her death. He told his family that "grandma" was dead, and marked the exact date in his almanac. About six weeks later he got a letter from Frederick Spickler concerning her death which agreed with his date to the very hour. For the convenience of the printer the letter has been inserted on page 9.

a smooth block of green wood set up near hot coals. The fires were kindled by striking an Indian arrow flint with a smooth piece of steel so that the friction threw sparks on dry tinder, (old, decayed wood) of which a good supply was always kept on hand. As it often took a good deal of blowing with the mouth to start a blaze, especially in damp weather, the fire was usually covered with ashes so as to keep over night.

There being no grist-mill for many miles of their home, the family were obliged to parch their grain in iron kettles so that they could pound it fine or grate it into meal. A primitive mill used by some pioneers consisted of a smooth, round boulder hung from a spring-pole over an oak stump the top of which had been hollowed out by fire into the shape of a kettle. These were slow and imperfect methods of grinding and Mr. Burgner dispensed with them whenever practicable by going long distances to a grist-mill through the woods on horseback with a three bushel sack of grain laid across his horse. Sometimes a son with a smaller horse and sack followed in his trail.

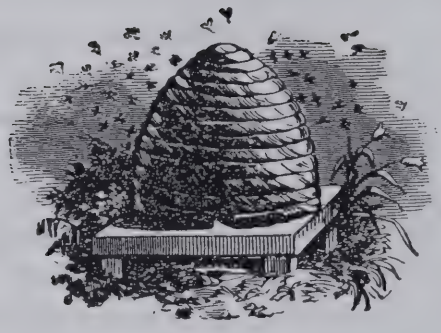
To supply the family with meat was not so difficult, as there was plenty of game which the children with snares and traps and the father with dog and gun could easily secure. Flocks of quail often alighted near the cabin, wild geese and ducks floated on the river or on small lakes, and herds of deer came browsing along into the clearing attracted by the fragrant smell of the wilted foliage of felled tree-tops. Their tameness was often shocking to the children. It was only when Mr. Burgner was too busy with other work to hunt, or had run short of powder and lead, that his family "wandered for lack of meat." When for any cause their rations were poor or scant they were always sure of "hunger for sauce."

A wholesome change of diet came to them in the latter part of the Summer and during the Fall in the free use of

wild fruit, berries and nuts which the children brought in, of an evening, when the cows came home. Some of these were dried in the sun on the house-roof and hung up in sacks for winter use. There were blackberries, elderberries, mulberries, huckleberries, wild cherries, wild plums, crab-apples, grapes; and later on, chestnuts, hickory nuts, beech nuts and walnuts. Sassafras root and spice-wood were used for tea, and roasted rye or wheat for coffee. Sassafras buds or browse and slippery-elm bark were chewed by the children instead of tobacco or chewing gum. A few of the old people smoked pipes of dried mullen leaves.

But the sweetest and best of nature's gifts to tempt their palates was the delicious wild honey found in hollow bee-trees, which even a bear could appreciate. The bees were tracked to their homes during the flowering season and their trees spotted with an axe so that they could be readily found and cut down in the Fall to get the honey. Black bear could be easily shot down when they came to lick up the scattered honey. Akin to this delicacy was the sweet sap of the hard maple from which the family, every spring, boiled a plenteous supply of maple sugar and molasses—their yearly average for home use being a barrel of sugar and a barrel of molasses, besides "lots to sell." What the family lacked most in the way of food was salt, and that sometimes cost them as high as $20.00 per barrel, at Cleveland.

While the wife and children were busy the first season with household cares, gathering fruit, watching crops or picking and piling brush in the clearing, the father finished his cabin and out-buildings, enclosed them with a stout rail fence and put everything in readiness for winter. Garden vegetables were buried in ground pits and other things stowed away in the cabin loft. There were boxes, tool-chests, barrels, sacks, dried fruit, venison, grain, seeds, teas, hides, rolls of leather and sticks of choice timber for



PIONEER BEEHIVE.

boards lined with strips of iron. He got his supplies of iron and steel, the first few years, perhaps from McConnorstown, in Fulton County, Pa,, hauled in a heavy four-horse wagon. His coal was obtained from charcoal pits burned on his own farm or on that of his neighbors. The harder varieties of wood, oak, hickory and maple were cut about four feet long and split into pieces convenient to handle. They were then drawn together within a few rods of the shop and set up on end in a circular form and closely packed around a center of kindling wood until they formed a solid, conical pile, about ten or twelve feet high and forty or fifty feet in circumference. A layer of rye straw, marsh hay, grass or sod was then spread evenly over the pile and covered with earth to the depth of about a foot and tramped solid so as to exclude the air. Hot coals of fire were then poured down into the kindling wood through an opening at the top of the pit, and after the fire was well started and it smoked like a little volcano the top was closed firmly with sod and earth and the fire left to smolder—burn without flame—for several weeks until the wood was all charred and the fire had gone out. A heavy rain was then welcomed to cool off the coals. In order to make the charring a success the pit had to be watched day and night by a man with a shovel and some buckets of water so as to close quickly any opening made in the earth by the heat and to put out any blazing fire within. Walking over a burning charcoal-pit with a bucket of water or a test-pole was dangerous in case the wood had burned to ashes and the crust of earth would not sustain a man's weight. Many pioneers in clearing their land burned charcoal-pits for blacksmiths in exchange for blacksmithing. Charcoal was dispensed with as soon as pit or stone coal was discovered in the rich Massillon coal region near by.

ITEMS FROM JACOB BURGNER'S ACCOUNT BOOK.

Cocalico Township, Lancaster County, Penn.

	£	s.	d.
Christian Young, Apr. 15, 1799. Zwie alte huf-eisen angeschlagen.....	0	1	0
Henry Eberle, Feb. 1, 1799. Ein schaar und 2 sech gedennelt.....	0	2	0
Geo. Feierstein, Sep. 6, 1800. Ein schupkarg-rath gebunden	0	1	3
Daniel Wolst, Dec. 17, 1802. Ein neuen schimel-nagel.....	0	7	1
John Erb, Mar. 8, 1803. Ein gebisz gaflickt.....	0	1	6
Peter Miller, Oct. 1, 1805. Ein neue hand-beyl gemacht.....	0	11	3
John Bear, Mar. 4, 1805. Ein neue ax gemacht.....	0	15	0

Near Mercersburg, Franklin County, Penn.

Michael Schweigert, Aug. 8, 1808. Ein hobel-eisen gemacht.....	0	2	0
James McDonel, Aug. 28, 1809. Ein sens gaflickt.....	0	1	6
John Kraus, July 17, 1810. Sechs schallen an shilshelter.....	0	1	6
Peter Heckman, Dec. 8, 1810. Ein sattel-baum beschlagen.....	0	4	6
Chr. Huber, Nov. 25, 1811. Zwie schrauben und muttern.....	0	1	0

Jackson Township, Stark County, O.

John Bauman, July 7, 1812. Eine backmult.....	0	7	6
" " " " Zwei bushel korn.....	0	9	4
" " " " Acht und drie vertel pund butter.....	0	5	7
" " " " Ein schleifstein machen.....	0	11	3
" " " " Sechs barel welshkorn, in kolben.....	1	4	4
" " Oct. 8, 1812. Ein loth hausrath gefahren.....	1	0	0
" " Mar. 29, 1814. Dem Bauman $100 gelehnt.			

Franklin Township, Stark—now Summit—County, O.

Christian Hollinger, Jun. 12, 1816. Ein schar und sech gedennelt.....	0	1	0
Peter Breitenbach, Nov. 17, 1817. 10 bushel krumberen.....	0	15	9
John Speytel, Jan. 3, 1819. 24 gebund korn-stroh.....	0	2	0
Peter Dick, May, 1819. 2 tag geplugt und ga-eggt.....	1	2	6
Daniel Waltenberger, Mar. 10, 1819. 3 buschel rocken.....	0	11	3
William Himmelreich, Jan. 3, 1820. Ein schar und sech gedennelt.....	0	1	0
George Lutwig, Nov., 1820. Ein mauer-hamer gescharft.....	0	0	11
Geo. Koch, June 8, 1820. Drie tag welshkorn gehackt.....	0	5	7
Richard Vanderhof, Apr. 10, 1824. Ein neuer plug gemacht.....	0	11	3
Daniel Flickinger, ——, 1828. Zwie gallen essig.....	0	1	10
John Bachman, Sept., 1831. Zwei buschel soth weizen, ...$1.00.			
Peter Lepley, Mar. 9, 1835. 1½ berel schwacher seyder..... 1.12.			
John Burgner, ——, 1836. 64 pfund rints-fleisch..... . ... 1.92.			
Isaac Diel, May 12, 1839. 10 pfund woll..... 3.75.			

NOTE.—The above accounts were kept in Pounds, marked £, Shillings, s, and Pence. d; currency which had been equal to English money when issued in scrip as pay to American soldiers at the close of the Revolutionary war.

While the shelter, food and labor problems were being solved another puzzling question met Mr. Burgner, "Wherewithal shall we be clothed?" He had thus far been in the habit of buying factory cloth of Eastern merchants or bartering with his neighbors for homespun in exchange for blacksmithing, but now an unexpected mishap in his business affairs practically cut him off from both these sources of supply and he was obliged to cast about for a cheaper and more independent method of clothing his family. During his late struggles against adverse circumstances in the purchase and clearing up of a home and keeping his family comfortable his hard earned money had dwindled away, his crops had been meagre, his earnings on the anvil scanty and mostly charged on book account, and now as if to cap the climax of perplexity the man who had bought his farm in Jackson Township failed to make his payments, disposed of the farm to a third party and suddenly disappeared in the forests of the West like a stone dropped in mid-ocean.

In the expectation of receiving these payments when due and using a part of them for the purchase of cloth and other supplies Mr. Burgner had allowed the garments of the family to become worn and threadbare, with patch upon patch, until not only health and comfort but self-respect and decency required that the wardrobe be at once replenished. While trying to collect money or effect a trade for this purpose he resolutely made up his mind not to allow himself to be caught again in such a predicament, and at once laid plans to enable his family, like other pioneers, to make their own clothing from the hides and pelts of wild animals and from flax or hemp raised on his own farm. He sowed a field of flax and while it was growing proceeded to make the necessary machinery by which the family could work it up into cloth. Flax-brake, hatchel, swingling-knife, flax-comb, spinning-wheel, distaff, spindle, spools, quills, reel,

swift and hand-loom—all, except perhaps the weaver's reed, were made by himself.

While thus engaged in giving his family another object lesson in self-reliance the mid-summer of 1818 slipped rapidly by before an adequate supply of money had been secured.* Stern winter was approaching and would be upon them before they could work up their crop of flax into garments. What was to be done? Must the heroic family that had toiled so hard to keep the wolf of hunger from the door continue to go ragged and be pinched by the sharp teeth of Jack Frost? Can they not, at least, have new overalls to cover their rags? He who cares for the sparrows had promised to care for them. They were of more value than many sparrows. Help came to them at once from an unexpected quarter. A kind friend beyond the Alleghanies had anticipated such a crisis and had provided ample relief. Like bread cast upon the waters in better days by deeds of kindness to an invalid mother, there now came back to Mr. Burgner from her by the hands of a friend sent by Frederrick Spickler, a legacy of $89.26 in solid cash. It seemed to him almost as if she had divined his time of need and had arranged to send her widow's mite, saved from her own

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*NOTE—After the Revolutionary war a protective tariff system was passed, 1789, by the Congress of the United States and signed by George Washington. This gave protection to American industries, and prosperity was the result. After the war of 1812 a higher tariff was enacted and our country grew as it never had grown before. In 1816 the duties on foreign goods were again cut down to a revenue basis and great distress and bankruptcy extended over the land. In 1824 the Great American Tariff System was adopted, (thanks to Henry Clay) and prosperity again came to all our people. In 1832–3 a compromise tariff was adopted to favor the South, cutting duties down as before, almost to a revenue basis. This again damaged and nearly destroyed our home industries, culminating in the great financial crash of 1837, and the failure of nearly every bank in the country. It was almost impossible during these repeated hard times to get any money, even to pay taxes. Nearly all exchanges were made without money, and balances were adjusted by means of written promises to pay, signed by merchants, farmers, etc., and which circulated as money, usually below par.

scanty income, just in the nick of time to bridge over his chasm of want, until the family could provide themselves clothing by the labor of their own hands. Perhaps, indeed, her anxious spirit, freed from its prison house of clay, had quickly sped in ether across the mountains, which she could not cross in body, and had rejoined, unseen, her absent loved ones, to minister again as in former days to their necessities. Had he not heard her well-known voice at his cabin window, calling him, alone, at eventide, and was she not henceforth to be their guardian angel? The kind, substantial and timely remembrance of him in her will suggested this, and aroused in him feelings of heart-felt gratitude, revived many tender recollections and cheered the whole family with hope and sympathy in their daily toil. Warm clothing was at once provided and then they resumed their work of self-supply.

Among the rude articles of clothing made by the family during the winter season may be mentioned, buckskin mittens, breeches and moccasins, bearskin overcoats and robes, and coonskin caps and mufflers, for the men folks, from hides and pelts furnished by Mr. Burgner as hunter, trapper and tanner. The lighter garments for the women and children and for men's summer wear, made of flax, required more time, labor and skill in their production. It usually took about a year to work up a crop of flax into finished garments in the odd intervals of time that could be spared from other necessary work.

The flax was sown in the Spring, pulled up by the roots when nearly ripe, in August, tied in small bundles and set in loose shocks till dried, then threshed by beating the bolls or pods with a club over a block or barrel placed on a sheet or blanket to catch the seed, or by pounding them out with a flail on a smooth, hard ground floor. The straw was then spread out evenly, in swaths, on a meadow, to be exposed to the action of the sun and rain for several weeks, in

order to rot the inside or woody part of the stem, and when sufficiently brittle was tied in large bundles and put under shelter. On dry or cold days it was then crushed into fine pieces on a flax-brake and in damp weather hatcheled or combed on a firm, wide board, slanting upward, set full of long, sharp-pointed nails, in order to separate the coarse pieces of woody stem from the stringy bark. It was then scutched or swingled with a long wooden knife or held to a wheel with revolving knives to remove the finer pieces of stem, and combed again with a finer hatchel into hair-like tow. After this it was assorted into bunches ready for the foot spinning-wheel—the finer sorts for table cloths, shirts, skirts, etc., and the coarser for sheets, straw and feather ticks, grain sacks, breeches, overalls, towels, aprons, bed-ropes, plow lines, checks and halters.

The tow was spun into yarn and reeled into skeins* at the fireside during the early winter, and after having been colored in several decoctions of the barks of trees, usually tri-color, was wound upon spools or quills as woof for the shuttle, or placed in the reed and upon the yarn-beam to be woven into cloth on the hand loom which stood in one corner of the cabin or in an outhouse near by. The Burgner loom had a 900-thread reed, admitting a warp of 1,800 threads, outside capacity.

Nearly all the spinning and weaving for the family during the first ten years, 1819 to 1829, was done by Miss Salome Burgner, she having learned these arts at the age of seventeen, perhaps from Miss Betsey Ludwick, a maiden lady who did most of the spinning and weaving among the pioneers of that neighborhood. Salome's first attempt at weaving was not a success, as she wound her yarn on the

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*NOTE—In winding yarn from a spool upon a reel, 120 revolutions of the reel, fifty-four inches in compass, made one cut, and four cuts one skein. In woollen yarn three such skeins were called a dozen. A skein was a thread 720 yards in length.

back-beam upside down, which gave a wrong slant to the shuttle-race and hindered the proper action of the shuttle. A neighbor's wife coming in and seeing the mistake, said in her vigorous Pennsylvania Dutch dialect, "Oi du le-vichy tsyte noch a mole! Vos der henker mochsht du don doe? So hop ich doch my dog-oon-des la-ves noch ken dooch ksanah! Ich kon dich noch larnah! Du doosht dy gorn yoosht fer-housah! Tseek des gons ding rooner, oon nem dy gorn-bawm op oon dra en room; ar ish yo tsoonershttsevversht!" The lady kindly helped Salome take the warp from the reed, turn the yarn-beam over and re-thread the reed. She then wove one-third of a yard and gave such helpful advice that Salome had no further trouble in managing the loom herself. Her brothers, as they grew older, often helped her at the reel and loom. George took lessons of a professional and became an expert weaver. The brothers delighted to make hempen ropes by stretching strands of coarse yarn between tall posts, about twenty rods apart, and twisting them by means of cranks attached to the outer ends of long wooden pins passed through large auger holes near the tops of the posts—the inner end of the pins having hooks to hold the yarn while the cranks were turned in opposite directions. Much of the weaving among farmers, a few years later, was done by the men folks during bad weather in spring and fall and the long winter season.

By early spring of each succeding year the Burgner family produced a large roll of homespun linen cloth for summer clothing, which was made up at leisure into suits by the wife and daughter. These garments were perhaps uncouth at first and homely but excellent for wear in the rough life of the backwoods, and admirably adapted to keep up a healthy action of the skin by serving as a sort of universal, self-acting flesh-brush. Instead of buttons the clothing was fastened up with hooks-and-eyes made of stiff wire or with loops of cord and notched wooden pins. Men's

breeches had broad, square flaps in front and rear which opened downward. But these linen clothes were found too cold for winter even when made heavy or of several thicknesses, and when for want of flannel the family were obliged to wear them they often shivered around the winter fireside although the cabin was mercifully protected from chilling blasts by the high surrounding forests, and the firewood, piled high above the hickory back-log, glowed and snapped with heat in the wide fire-place. It was not until Mr. Burgner took forty sheep of a neighbor to keep on shares—for half the wool and half the lambs, yearly—that the clothing problem was finally solved by the home manufacture of woolen cloth by the family.

The sons took pleasure in herding and housing the sheep and the wife and daughters in helping shear them, and in picking the wool between thumbs and fingers—to loosen it up and to free it from thorns, tags, burrs and beggar's lice, and then to twist it into rolls, spin it into yarn, reel it into skeins, color it in home-made dyes, and finally to wind it into balls to be knit into stockings or mittens, or upon spools, quills or yarn-beam to be woven into cloth. Much tedious and tiresome finger-work at carding and spinning was avoided as soon as the family were able to take the picked wool to a new carding machine at Canton. The rolls made by machinery were finer and more uniform than those made by a hand card (resembling a horse wire curry-comb) and could be spun more easily and rapidly into an even thread.

When Miss Salome Burgner first began to wear a flannel dress made entirely by her own deft fingers and the rest of the family to wear woolens produced by her skill at the loom, she was admired and praised by all the neighboring young gents in buckskin and envied by many poor lasses in their cold linens. The whole family now felt a new sense of comfort, independence and self-respect, and

did not shrink, as heretofore, from going to religious meetings at Manchester, about three miles away, or into society elsewhere—to wool-pickings, log-rollings, house and barn raisings, husking-bees, quiltings, shooting-matches, public sales, to town, to market, to meeting and to mill, to weddings and to funerals.

But the long continued toil of spinning and weaving, the sitting bent forward in a confined position, day after day, for months together, and the habit of moistening the dry threads of tow with her saliva when spinning, at length injured Salome's health, and she became dyspeptic at the age of twenty-two. She found relief from nausea after meals by smoking a pipe of tobacco. The habit of smoking thus begun was continued for the same reason during the remainder of her long and busy life, and seemed to give her no little comfort even in advanced age.

Thus from year to year the family struggled on, hoping for brighter and more prosperous days to come; and they did not hope in vain, for "God helps those who honestly try to help themselves."

As the sons grew older they became skilled in the use of farming and carpenter's tools and were able to relieve the father almost entirely from the drudgery of farm labor, so that he could give most of his time to blacksmithing for which there was an increasing demand and which added largely to the yearly income. Field after field was added to the tillable land, building after building to their conveniences, until farm crops and live stock so increased their supplies in basket and store that comfort and plenty smiled upon them in the enjoyment of health, peace and competence.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

RECEIPTS.

Received this 12th day of September, 1817, of Jacob Burgner, the sum of one dollar and twenty cents, being the whole amount of the county tax charged him in the duplicate of Stark County, for the year 1817.

JOHN EVERHARD, Collector.

Rec'd 3d Oct. 1824, of Jacob Burgner, 2 dollars, 85 cents, 0 mills—the amount of tax on the S. W. Qr., Sec. No. 17, township No. 2, Range No. 10, and County levy for 1824.

TIMOTHY REED, Collector S. C.

Received the 16th day of November, 1836, from Jacob Burgner by the hands of himself, three dollars and seventy-five cents, in full of his subscription to the *Vaterland'sfreund* up to No. 50, year 8, of said paper.

P. KAUFMAN, Printer.

NOTICES.

To Jacob Burgner:

You are hereby notified that you are chosen district treasurer of school district No, 6, in Franklin Township, Stark County, Ohio, and you are in office from the date of this notice. Given under my hand this 15th day of October, A. D., 1833.

JOHN BARKHAMER, Clerk.

To Samuel Burgner, Greeting:

You are hereby notified of your enrollment in the 7th Company of Infantry, 2d Regiment, 3d Brigade, 20th Division, Ohio Militia. Also to appear at the village of Manchester on the 2d day of September, 1842, at 10 o'clock A. M., armed and equipped as the law directs, to perform military duty.

G. W. MARSH, Capt.

APPRAISEMENT.

A. D., 1845. We the undersigned heirs of the estate of Jacob Burgner, estimate his real estate at four thousand dollars, in three annual payments.

DAVID BURGNER.
SAMUEL BURGNER.
DANIEL BURGNER.
HENRY SHIREY.

GERMAN PROVERBS.

Beugten ohne reue, lieben ohne treue, taugen nicht.

Vorgethan und nachbedacht, hat shon mancher zu grosz leit gebracht.

Ein freund in der noth, ein freund in dem tod, ein freund hinter dem rucken; dasz sind drie starke brucken.

The surrounding country, meanwhile, was rapidly filling up with thrifty emigrants from Pennsylvania, Maryland and the New England States, making a good home demand for the farm produce of the earlier settlers. The few Indians that still roamed the forests at will, were quiet and peaceable, and were preparing to move to the far west. One tribe under a chief known as Captain Pipe had a camp during a part of each year not far from the Burgner homestead. They bartered the proceeds of their hunting—hides, pelts and venison—for clothing and provisions produced by the white settlers. The chief lived in a miserable log hut without windows, covered with a leaky roof which had a hole at the top for the escape of smoke. He built his fires of dry sticks and bark in the middle of the cabin on the ground floor. The room was usually too full of smoke for the comfort of a white man and would have served a better purpose as a smoke house for meat than as a dwelling, but Captain Pipe did not seem to mind the smoke. He always seemed cheerful and happy and no doubt was content with his rude surroundings. He often urged the whites to come to see him and assured them that "Indian no hurt you!" Mr. Burgner and his son Peter sometimes went to trade with him. On one occasion when the chief was "full of talk" they listened to him till the tears ran down their cheeks on account of the biting smoke and when they took a hasty exit from his hut he kept saying, "Don't be in a hurry, don't be in a hurry!" Several moons after this he returned their call bringing with him some hides and willow baskets to trade for bread and honey. While looking at the bee-hives his little papoose was stung by an angry bee under one eye and ran away crying with pain. The chief gave a pitiful laugh and said reprovingly, "No soldier! no soldier!" On his coming again for food Mrs. Burgner handed him a large loaf of bread and a cup of honey. He cut a round hole in the top of the loaf, poured in the honey, handed

back the cup and then walked away without offering any pay, saying, "Tank you! tank you! tank you!"

The wild animals which had been bold and troublesome now made fewer attacks and hid in the deeper woods. A hungry bear one day climbed into the pig sty to get a little "quacker" for his dinner in spite of the noisy remonstrances of the old sow. The plucky housewife, startled by the signal of danger and regardless of her own personal safety, in the absence of her husband and for lack of ammunition, came to the rescue with a shovel full of hot coals and ashes which she managed to throw square into bruin's face just as he was about to leap from the pen with a squealing pig in his mouth. Blinded and scorched the bear quickly dropped the pig and with a howl of pain jumped the fence and made for the woods, halting every now and then to brush his face with his paws.

Live stock which formerly had been tied to saplings or enclosed in high rail pens were now allowed to run at large in the woods, their leaders being provided with loud-sounding bells fastened to their necks by leather straps, so that they could be traced by the tinkling, in the woods, in case they failed to come home at night. These bells all differed in tone so that each neighbor could tell his own. The cows and sheep were taught to come home themselves by giving them a good licking of salt and sugar or bran mash, and the pigs to return from their feast on mast—nuts and acorns —by troughs of loppered milk. Several valuable veins of pitcoal were found by pioneers when hunting their cows in the vicinity of Clinton, among which were the Old Chippewa coal mine discovered by Peter Wyant and the Danemiller by Louis Becker in 1833.

The pounding of grain into meal on dishy stones, anvils or the concave tops of oak stumps gave way to the use of large, circular millstones turned by water power. William Wellhouse, at Clinton, and Jacob Rex, Sr., at the

old Reservoir, about nine miles away, were perhaps the first to build grist mills within a half day's drive of the Burgner home. From that time on the family were regularly supplied each winter with one or more wagon loads of flour and meal for their own use and for some of the neighbors during the summer months. It was no uncommon sight, a few years later, to see Mr. Burgner coming home from the mill with a heavy load of grist drawn by a four-horse team, nor to see a neighbor riding on horseback through the woods towards his home for a sack of flour.

The slow process of baking bread in skillets for a large family gave way to the use of mud or brick bake-ovens in which a dozen loaves could be baked at once. This was a welcome relief to the cooks, but a source of no little vexation to the chore boys who hated to split fine, dry bake-oven wood, especially in hot weather.

A like relief came to the toiling reapers of grain, moving about on their knees or stooping low with hand sickles, in the use of wide-sweeping grain cradles.

Good farm buildings took the place of the first rude sheds for the housing of live stock and the storage of grain and hay. Instead of the bare ground as a threshing floor there was now a clean, tight barn floor, made of seasoned lumber from the first rude saw mill, which saved many times its cost in the handling and storage of grain and seeds. Threshing grain with a flail, in cold weather, also gave way to tramping it out with horses. A large two-story dwelling house, built of logs nicely hewed on two sides by the Spidle brothers, took the place of the first rude cabin which was now used only as a store house for supplies. A hewed log milk house below the spring with water coursing through it, around milk crocks, in a wide trough, kept the milk at an even temperature and secured rich cream for golden butter which was churned in a wooden dash churn. It favored also the making of delicious cheese, smear-kase and odorifer-

ous stink-kase. Several discharging troughs below the milk house were arranged for the self-watering of live stock. Other improvements on the farm were made from time to time by "jacks at all trades," prompted by "necessity, the mother of invention," which we have not time nor space to mention.

While providing for their own household Mr. Burgner and his wife did not neglect to care also for their poor or sick neighbors, and to timely supplies of food or clothing they were often able to add such kindly advice or home remedies in case of sickness as they had found of value in their own family. During his long experience in the handling of horses at the blacksmith shop Mr. Burgner had picked up from pioneer farmers, teamsters and herdsmen many valuable hints for the treatment and cure of the diseases and wounds incident to live stock on the farm, and had noted them down in his memorandum; and his wife had in a similar manner, from pioneer mothers, learned the use of many home remedies for the common ailments of women and children; hence they were often called upon by their neighbors to "do what they could" to alleviate human suffering and to mitigate that of the dumb brutes—at least until a "book doctor" could be obtained. It was often quite impracticable for poor backwoodsmen to send long distances for a professional doctor, wait several days for his arrival, pay high bills for his irregular and and uncertain visits, and run the risk of falling victims to a "villainous quack." In most cases the pioneers preferred to trust home doctors, home remedies, good common sense suggestions and careful nursing.

Mrs. Burgner followed to some extent the theory and practice of the early root-and-herb doctors in the use of medicinal plants—leaves, roots, barks etc.--which she gathered at proper seasons from her well stocked tea garden or the wide forest, and dried and put away so as to be ready

for use in emergencies. Mrs. Burgner was often called upon to serve in the capacity of mid-wife, and as such achieved by her uniform good success an enviable reputation. Many of her patrons are said to have preferred her prompt services to those of the often dilatory "book doctors," perhaps on the score of convenience, economy, modesty and mildness of the remedies* used. She was always ready to respond, when well, to calls from rich or poor, far or near, at any hour of day or night, in winter or summer, calm or storm, rain or shine—and her fees were invariably "only one dollar," although she sometimes went a distance of ten miles and was absent from home for several days. Her daughter Salome cared for her household affairs in her absence. She always rode a trusty bay mare that was sure footed and familiar with the obscure, winding roads and Indian trails through the woods, and could find her way home in the darkest nights. She had occasional falls from the pony in being brushed from her seat by branches of trees, in the dark, but she always escaped unhurt. She felt secure in the thought that she was in "the path of duty" on these "errands of mercy," and that "to the good no evil should betide.

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*NOTE.—Among the plants used for medical purposes in the various forms of teas, infusions, fomentations, decoctions, extracts, bitters, syrups, salves, etc., may be mentioned: Anise, boneset, burdock, blackberry, bitter root, blueflag, blacksnake root, black haw, black hellebore, black cohosh or squaw root, blue cohosh or papoose root, blood root, bitter sweet, butternut, balm of gilead, balsam of fir, catnip, camomile, calamus, carrot, caraway, crowfoot, coriander, dandelion, dogwood, elder, elecampane, ergot, flaxseed, fleabane, fennel, five-finger, golden seal, gentian, ginseng, garlic, hops, hoarhound, horsemint, hemlock, hyssop, Indian turnip, Indian hemp, juniper, lobelia, mandrake, milk weed, mustard, mullen, marsh-mallow, May weed, nettle, oak, poke, pennyroyal, plantain, peppermint, prickly ash, peach, pumpkin seed, poppy, rhubarb, rue, sage, sassafras, spice wood, spikenard, sumach, slippery elm, sweet flag, Solomon's seal, skunk's cabbage, seneca snake root, tansy, tamarack, wild cherry, wahoo, wormwood, wintergreen, white pond lily, yellow dock. Many of these were found valuable as specifics in the cure of certain diseases among the early settlers.

But while Mr. Burgner and his wife were providing for the bodily wants of their household, ministering to the necessities of neighbors and dumb brutes, and by their home, industrial, and manual training school for their children, making "the wilderness and the solitary places glad for them," "near springs of water," they were not unmindful of their duty to secure also mental and moral culture for the young, in the acquirement of "book learning."

As there were at first no public or private schools to which the children could be sent, they were taught to read and write German at home by the parents. The German bible and other historical books were read aloud by the parents on Sundays, so that many stories of "heroes in history and gods in song" became "as familiar as household words." The general intelligence of the family was also promoted by the edifying conversation of many well informed callers at the home and at the blacksmith shop. Neighborhood news, tales of travel, personal adventure, gossip, the discussion of farming matters and political and religious topics beguiled many an otherwise dull hour, especially on rainy days, and served the purpose of a daily newspaper.

Mr. Burgner's frequent and friendly intercourse with wide awake, English speaking Yankees, both at his shop and in crossing the Western Reserve, to Cleveland, (with farm produce to barter for supplies of groceries and iron,) and the fact that all public business and Goverment records required a knowledge of English, determined him to give his children the benefits of an English education—so as to be able to read, write and cipher—as soon as practicable. Having talked the matter up among his neighbors and obtained their co-operation, he leased to the public for school purposes a lot of land on the north-west corner of his farm and by their help erected thereon the first log cabin school house in that neighborhood. It was built on the plan of the

home cabin. For want of a stove there was a large wide fire-place with a back wall of boulders, and for want of glass there were windows of oiled paper or canvas. The benches and writing desks were made of slabs or rough boards. A solitary splint bottom chair was set for the teacher. Rows of wooden pegs along the walls were used to hang up the boys' and girls' head gear, overcoats, shawls and dinner baskets. Twisted hickory gads behind the door or on a beam overhead helped the teacher, by a glance of the eye, "to keep order."

As there was at that time no public money for school purposes a subscription paper was passed around among the neighbors who had children to send, until each signed what he felt able to pay in money, work, or produce, toward the hiring of a teacher. The school was to continue during the winter months until the amount so raised had been expended. The salary paid the first teachers ranged from six to ten or twelve dollars per month of twenty-six days. The branches taught were the three R's, Reading, 'Riting and 'Rithmetic. Geography and Grammar were not heard of. The text-books were Cobb's Speller, Murray's English Reader, the New Testament and Psalms—German and English—and the Walsh arithmetic. The reader and arithmetic then used by Peter Burgner are now in the possession of his grand children. Webster's Elementary Spelling Book and Daboll's Arithmetic came later. The writing was done with pointed goose quills, on coarse paper, ruled by the pupils with pencils made of lead. These quill-pens required frequent sharpening with a keen pen knife. This was usually done by the teacher at odd hours, evening or morning, and was regarded almost as a "fine art." Evening spelling matches were a delight to the boys and girls, and an entertainment to the older people who came as spectators and judges. The spelling book was sometimes spelled clear through from "Baker" to "Unintelligibility," and the champion who "stood

up last," received many compliments from the fair sex. The discipline of the school was usually severe and corporal punishment was inflicted for wilful violations of rules.

Among the first teachers were Enos Cook, John Pierce, Thomas Cahow, John Stout and John Betts. The latter taught English and German here five winters, and five of the Burgner brothers were among his pupils. The older ones used to carry George on their backs to and from school until he "spelt them down," when they jokingly refused to do it longer for the reason that he had put them to shame. His natural abilities and earlier school privileges were to him, in the eyes of his brothers, like Joseph's coat of many colors. He was afterwards chosen by his father as executor of his estate.

Miss Salome Burgner, who had already learned to read and write German, now got the consent of her parents to attend the English school, one winter. After having gone one week and two days, with high hopes and bright anticipations, she was told by her overworked mother that she could not be spared from home, as there was no one to take her place at the wheel to spin flax and wool. Her mother did not believe in the "high education of girls in English book learning." Salome thought otherwise, but not wishing to be blamed for being above work, or for any distress caused by work left undone, or for want of respect to a kind mother, took her Testament and Psalms home from school with a heavy heart and resumed her place again at the treadmill of toil. It was a turning point in her life which she had hoped would lead up the Hill of Science on which stood the Temple of Knowledge, where she could quench her eager thirst for "book learning" and be able to rise to a higher plane of living. But she was disappointed and discouraged, and the star of hope often grew dim as she thought of "what might have been" if she could have become as proficient in literature as she was in handicraft.

When her mother asked, half consolingly, half tauntingly, "For vos ish don dos English ga-plopper?"—What is the use of this English jabber, anyhow? Salome replied, bitterly, "Vel, don blipe ich dawhame oon shoff ve en a-sel von blipe aw so doom es en a-sel!"—Well, then I'll stay at home and work like an ass and remain as dumb as an ass. On sober second thought, however, she determined to learn what she could of her more favored brothers, at home, and of the Yankee families among which she occasionally worked—as nurse, seamstress, spinster or weaver—and in a few years, by persevering effort, acquired the ability to speak, brokenly, many of the English words used in common conversation, and to read ordinary print and plainly written manuscript—by slowly spelling out the words, after the old German method—so as to get a tolerably correct idea of the intended meaning; but as this was a tedious and unsatisfactory process, more tiresome than edifying, she finally limited her reading to the old German Bible, Stark's Gebet Buch, and the catechism, prayer and hymn-books of the Lutheran Church.

Thus it came to pass that many a bright idea, many a noble impulse, many a genial current of the soul and many a touching and thrilling incident in her long and eventful pioneer life, which might have graced these pages, were allowed to pass silently into oblivion, simply from her want of ability to give them proper expression, with tongue or pen, in the King's English. Being moreover of a sensitive nature, she was often ashamed and mortified at her mistakes when obliged to speak English in mixed company, and would gladly, in later years, have given many a hard earned dollar for the rudiments of an English education which she might have acquired when young, in that first winter school on her father's farm.

In regard to religious matters Mr. Burgner and his

wife were for many years practically neutral. Though brought up in religious families and surrounded by Christian influences, in communities of zealous Lutheran, Reformed and Mennonite societies in south-eastern Pennsylvania, they did not maintain the outward forms of religion in their family when coming to the wilds of Ohio, nor unite with the first pioneer religious societies organized in their vicinity. He inclined to the Mennonite* faith and she to the Lutheran, and so, in deference to each others' opinions and perhaps to to keep peace in the family, neither of them joined either church, but both of them and all of the children attended reverently, as they had opportunity, all the religious meetings in their neigborhood without regard to name or creed.

The Burgners often wended their way along bridle paths through the woods, on foot or on horseback, Indian

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* NOTE.—The Mennonites derive their name from Menno Simon, a noted reformer of the 16th century, in the Netherlands, who left the Roman Catholic church and organized, chiefly among the Waldenses, a new religious sect of Anabaptists. The early Mennonites were at times bitterly persecuted both by Protestants and Catholics, and after having been driven from place to place in Switzerland, Prussia and Germany, found a welcome home in Holland where they at one time numbered 160,000. Here they published their confession of faith in 1626 and established a theological seminary in 1735. They administered, then as now, baptism only upon confession of faith—which excludes infant baptism—baptised by pouring, married only among the brotherhood, abstained from worldly fashions and pleasures, refused to swear oaths, or to hold civil offices, or to bear arms, or to oppose violence or wrong by force, or to take pay for preaching. Their church officers were bishops or elders, ministers and deacons. These were usually chosen by lot and held office during life or good behaviour. The bishops or elders were chosen from among the ministers and were entrusted with the rites of baptism, communion and marriage, and with the expulsion of disobedient members. The ministers were entrusted with the preaching and the deacons with the care of the poor, charity funds, etc.

In 1786 the Mennonites were granted a permanent settlement in Russia under very favorable conditions, where they flourished for nearly a century. Recent Russian laws requiring them to bear arms have led them to emigrate to America by thousands. Being of a similar faith to the Quakers they were first invited to

file, about three miles, to Manchester, where religious services were held at intervals of several weeks or months, here and there, in the houses of the early settlers, during a period of about seven years, until 1826, after which meetings were held in a log meeting house† built jointly and occupied alternately by the Lutheran and German Reformed societies. These churches agreed on many points of doctrine, among which was infant baptism, and differed principally in regard to the "real presence" of Christ in the bread and wine of the Lord's Supper. Salome Burgner became a member of the Lutheran Church at Manchester, under

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this country by William Penn. Some of them came to Germantown, Pa., in 1783; others settled in Lancaster County, Pa., in 1709, where, in 1735 they numbered 500 families. Their descendents have spread widely over the neighboring States and Canada. They now comprise several branches:

1. The Old Mennonites who adhere to the orthodox principles of the church and comprise ten conferences: Eastern, Pennsylvania, Lancaster, Central Pennsylvania, Western Pennsylvania, Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Missouri, Kansas, and Nebraska. They have a publishing house at Elkhart, Ind., and number about 40,000.

2. The Amish Mennonites who differ from the Old Mennonites chiefly in their use of hooks-and-eyes on their garments in place of buttons, a rigid plainness in dress and a more strict observance of the ban. These differences are rapidly disappearing. Their number is about 20,000.

3. The New School Mennonites, who are less strict in doctrine and practice than the Old or the Amish, and allow greater freedom in conformity to the world in various ways. They are now about erecting a college building at Newton, Kansas. Their number may be 10,000.

4. The Reformed Mennonites, organized in 1811, who believe in experimental religon, but are more exclusive than the rest. They number about 3,000.

† NOTE.—The first church building in Manchester was a small log structure built by the Lutherans and Reformed in 1826. In 1836 this gave place to a more commodious frame building with gallery on three sides, and a tower, with bell, in front. This stood till 1880 when a fine brick building was erected. The first Reformed minister was Rev. J. W. Hamm who located in Manchester in 1824 and preached there until in June, 1870. He was succeeded by Rev. Beck. The Lutheran ministers were: Revs. Anthony Weyer, Jacob Fast, J. G. Weygandt, S. S. Klein, J. Hamilton, Geo. Leiter, S. Seacrist, N. Palzgroff, J. F. Sponseller, J. B. Bergner, and A. J. B. Kast.

the pastorate of Rev. Anthony Weyer, April 24th, 1821, and John, Samuel and Elizabeth Burgner, of the Reformed Church, later, under Rev. J. W. Hamm, who was the first and only pastor of that society for nearly half a century.

The Burgner family also attended, occasionally, the meetings of Rev. Soondecker and others at the Walz Reformed Church, about four miles to the southwest; of Rev. J. G. Weygandt and others—Lutheran and Reformed—first at the Burgner school house and later at the St. Peter's or Grill's Church, erected near the school house; of the Mennonite ministers, usually at the home of Mr. John Bachman, and of the Tunker Brethren ‡ at the houses and barns of the neighbors. The Mennonites and Tunkers were alike opposed to infant baptism on the ground that infants are incapable of exercising that faith in Christ which it was claimed should precede baptism, but they differed as to the mode of baptizing adults. The former advocated

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‡ NOTE.—The Tunkers derive their origin from a small village on the Eder in Germany, but have been exclusively American since the beginning of the last century when they all emigrated to America. They were recently estimated to contain 710 churches and some 90,000 members. They are nowhere numerous but are widely scattered over the northern and middle parts of the United States. They are chiefly engaged in farming. They call themselves "Brethren" and profess that their association is founded on the principle of brotherly love. The word Tunker is German and means "dipper," indicating their mode of baptism. They have no persons specially devoted to the ministry, as a profession. Every brother is allowed to stand up in meeting and exhort, and those who are most apt to teach are ordained by the laying on of hands, with fasting and prayer, and are expected to devote themselves in some measure to the ministry, but they serve without any salary or pecuniary reward. They use great plainness of dress and language, refuse to take oaths, or to fight, or to go to law. They celebrate the Lord's supper at night and accompany it with a love feast, the washing of each others feet, the giving the right hand of fellowship and the kiss of charity. They anoint the sick with oil in order to their recovery, depending upon this unction and prayer, and rejecting the use of medicine. They generally believe in universal salvation though they do not teach it. They commend celibacy as a virtue. They are industrious and honest and are universally held in good repute among their neighbors.—[*Condensed from Green's Int. Cyc.*

and practiced the pouring of water on the head and the latter the going down into water, waist deep, and immersing. For this reason the Tunkers were first called "Dippers." The Amish Mennonites were sometimes called "Hookers," because they used hooks-and-eyes on their garments in place of buttons.

These differences in religious belief, which are now generally regarded as non-essentials, were then unduly magnified by designing men for sectarian purposes, but the standards of moral and religious character were seldom elevated thereby. It was not then, as now, considered improper for a Christian minister to smoke or chew tobacco, or to take snuff, or to drink wine, whiskey or hard cider as a beverage, unless he got "dead drunk." Several distilleries had been planted in Franklin township at an early day, for the manufacture of whiskey out of corn, rye and other grains, in order to create a home market for farm products, but the consequent increase of poverty, crime and wretchedness, instead of wealth and happiness, from the use of whiskey, led the early pioneers to banish the distillers from their midst. Among those who fell victims to intemperance was a certain eloquent and otherwise "gifted" minister, who preached occasionally at the Grill Church. He once made a bet of five dollars that he could preach so as to make the old folks cry and the young folks laugh at the same time, and he won the bet by taking his position in the middle of the church—with the old people in front of and the young people behind him—and then moving the old people to tears by the most pathetic and touching appeals to their sensibilities, while at the same time he adroitly swung his arms about—as if to enforce his appeals with the vehemence of gesture—in such a manner as to throw up the tail of his coat and expose to view the lower end of his shirt from a wide rent in the seat of his breeches or from the hind flap having

purposely been left unbuttoned. This conduct of course convulsed the youngsters with laughter and accomplished his purpose. For this sacreligious act, and for getting on a drunken spree with the five dollars he had thus won, he was promptly dismissed and silenced by the congregation. He had, however, unwittingly preached a very forcible and practical temperance sermon, which served in time to bring the use of strong drink as a beverage into general disrepute in that community.

Not many years after Mr. Burgner's settlement in Franklin township, when ready money and a kind neighbor were more desirable than a large tract of forest land, he offered to sell half his farm, 160 acres, to his Mennonite friend and brother-in-law, John Bachman, but the offer not being promptly taken he sold the land to Mr. George Ludwick, who proved to be a helpful and enterprising neighbor. As the elder sons of Mr. Burgner grew to manhood and could be spared from home they made themselves useful in the vicinity of the homestead as farm hands and barn carpenters. A new field of enterprise and activity now opened to them. The Ohio and Erie Canal having been projected along the valley of the Tuscarawa, not far from the Burgner farm, Peter and John Burgner found it convenient and profitable to work on its construction for several years, the former with team and wagon, plow and scraper, and the latter with axe and pick, shovel and wheelbarrow. Peter took jobs and usually boarded and lodged away from home. John worked by the day and lived with his parents. At the end of a year's work the man with the wheelbarrow had usually cleared more money than the man with the team. When the canal was opened for navigation from there to Lake Erie, in 1827, the business enterprises along its line were magical. Farming lands, farm produce, lumber and other property rose rapidly in

value. The small and heretofore insignificant little village of Clinton, which had been laid out by Mr. William Harvey in 1816, near the sites of two other villages previously laid out and abandoned, now became the market town for a large area of country extending many miles east and west, into the counties of Stark, Wayne, Medina and Richland. Three or four large warehouses, capable of storing nearly 100,000 bushels of grain, were erected along the canal, and scores of heavy wagons loaded with wheat, corn, wool and other farm products, were daily seen upon the streets. Canal boats were constantly loading or unloading at the crowded docks. Several roomy stores were opened in the village and stocked with goods suited to the times, hotels were established, mechanics' shops erected, schools and churches organized, and preachers, doctors, lawyers and speculators, as well as common laborers, were promptly on hand ready for service, each at his post, intent on bettering his fortunes by doing something to rise financially with this flood-tide of prosperity.

On the 26th day of March, 1829, Miss Salome Burgner was married to Mr. John Waltenberger. He had previously erected a dwelling house and gone into partnership with Peter Burgner in running a saw-mill on the Tuscarawas, a short distance north of Clinton. Five months after his marriage he died of malarial or typhoid fever, supposed to have been caused by the stagnant water of the mill dam. The town authorities, for sanitary reasons, afterwards ordered the water of the dam drawn off every summer during the hot weather. This was a serious drawback on the business at the mill. Mrs. Waltenberger took her husband's place as partner in the mill with her brother, and by means of hired help the sawing and shipment of lumber was continued by Mr. Burgner for a year and a half longer with good success.

On the 30th of October, 1830, Peter Burgner was married to Miss Catharine Hollinger, at the residence of her father, Jacob Hollinger, Sen., a short distance east of Clinton. The groom was escorted from his father's residence to that of the bride by his sisters, Salome and Elizabeth, and his brothers John and George, all on horseback. After a brief marriage service by Rev. J. W. Hamm, of the Reformed Church, Manchester, and congratulations and presents by relatives, the Burgners returned to their homes as they came. The wedding tour of the married couple consisted in moving their little stores of household goods and supplies of provisions to the home of Mrs. Salome Waltenberger, near the aforesaid saw-mill, where she had been furnishing Peter Burgner with board and lodging during his bachelorhood, and where he and his wife were now to keep house and return her the same compliment in her widowhood.

About the year 1820, Mr. Henry Shirey, a young man, 18 years of age, accompanied his uncle, Henry Dewald, on a moving trip from Snyder County, Pennsylvania, first to Stark County, Ohio—where he lived with Casper Dick—and several years later to Seneca County, Ohio, where he spent about two years in sight-seeing and working among pioneer settlers. Returning to visit and work in the vicinity of Clinton, he gave such a glowing account of the rich soil and splendid timber in the "Oak Openings" of Thompson Township, Seneca County Ohio, that Peter Burgner and his sister decided to sell out their interests in the saw-mill and move to Seneca.

Having entered a quarter section of choice farming land in the aforesaid township, with the eye of a lumberman, however, rather than of a grain farmer, Peter Burgner moved upon it with his wife and his sister in the Spring of 1831. Their tools, household goods and provisions were

stowed into the large movers' wagon belonging to Jacob Burgner, newly fitted up for the occasion and drawn by a stout two horse team. John, David and Samuel Burgner accompanied and assisted the movers; one going ahead as guide, with a sharp axe, to clear up the way; another following with the wagon to help it over obstructions or through miry places, and a third—assisted by Salome, who took turns in riding the pet bay mare—bringing up the rear by driving the cows. Their route lay north of west through parts of Stark, Medina, Lorain and Huron Counties—an almost unbroken forest—being nearly the same as that previously taken by Dewald and Shirey.

On their arrival in Seneca County, at about ten o'clock on the evening of the second day, they lodged over night at the home of John Decker, a jovial, well-to-do farmer and blacksmith, recently from Wayne County, Ohio, who lived on the north-west corner of Section ten, Thompson Township. Early the next morning they drove due north about three-quarters of a mile, then turned to the right a few rods and halted in a fine grove of white oak trees on the east side of the west line of the west half of the north-west quarter of Section three, Town three, north, Range seventeen—about 120 rods south of the south line of Sandusky County. Here they selected a building site, pitched their tent, put up temporary shelter for family and team, unpacked their luggage, and at once established a live and bustling backwoods camp similar to those heretofore described.

The four Burgner brothers, working together, two and two, with their brawny arms and sharp axes, now made the forest resound with the startling noise of their sturdy blows, and caused the proud oaks of centuries, one after another, to tremble and reel—groan—totter and fall—rustling—crackling—crashing—thundering down in quick succession; and then, having cleared away the brush, they stood in a

row on the logs and made the heavy slab chunks to split off like glass, the lighter chips to fly away "hop, skip and jump," and the long red splinters to dance merry jigs to the sound of the clanging broad-axe. In this manner the building timber was hastily scored and hewed for Mr. Burgner's new house, giving the robust wood-choppers a hearty appetite for their dinners of corn bread, hominy, venison, pot-pie, pork, beans and sauer kraut. The team and wagon having meanwhile been dispatched for stones from a neighboring quarry and boards from a distant saw mill, these "jacks at all trades" then fell to work, like so many beavers, to dig a cozy cellar in the stiff yellow clay, draw their hewed logs around it and prepare for the raising. A score or more of the pioneer neighbors having met at the appointed time, there soon arose, log after log, with many a heavy lift and healthy grunt to the tune of he-o-hee, a neat, substantial, story and a half, hewed log house, 18x24 feet, with porch and loft, 8x24 feet, on the east. This building was soon after finished with an oak shingle roof, stone chimney, board floors, batten doors, glass windows, and chinking and plastering with clay mortar between logs. Having moved their goods into this new home, the clearing of land and planting of seeds for garden and field crops was begun and pushed with vigor and dispatch.

As the use of a team could now for a time be dispensed with, Samuel Burgner drove back his father's horses and wagon to Stark County and Peter soon after bought a yoke of oxen as being better suited to his work of logging among stumps and underbrush. John and David remained with Peter and worked for him at cutting timber, splitting rails, building fences, and doing other farm work, until the following winter. John then sold to David the eighty acre lot he had entered west of Peter's and returned to Stark County. There he lived several years with his father and helped at

farming. He also worked at grubbing brush and clearing land for Jacob Rex and others at the average rate of ten dollars a month. He lost fifty dollars by the failure of his canal boss to pay him for work done on the Ohio canal at fifty cents a day when boarding himself.

David Burgner had his home with Peter about eight years, '31 to '39, and made himself very useful at all kinds of work requiring an exercise of brain or muscle. Being an expert marksman he kept the family well supplied with venison and other wild game. He helped split about 30,000 oak rails, burn hundreds of brush and log heaps, and build several miles of worm fence. Assisted by his brother George, he built for Peter, in 1837–38, a half bank, grain and stock barn, which is still standing, 1889, the south end of which veers about thirty degrees to the west of a north and south line, designed to give cattle the full benefit of the noonday sun in winter, but which lessened its greater value as a wind-break against the prevailing south-west winds. As there were no constant springs of water, no running streams nor pure water lakes—in a dry time—in this flat limestone region, and as all the water for house use and for such of the live stock as could not be driven to water, in time of drouth, had to be hauled in barrels on a wagon or sled drawn by oxen, several miles through the woods, among snags and stumps, from some prairie well or stagnant pond, David Burgner helped Peter, at intervals, usually in July and August, to dig, *i. e.*, drill, and blast with gunpowder, a large well about five feet in diameter and sixty feet deep, in the solid limestone rock. In this well for many years was hung—from a long rope and chain coiled on a windlass—"the old oaken bucket, the iron-bound bucket," which had such a treacherous way of "swinging 'round the circle," catching on the jagged rocks, breaking the weakest link, dropping to the water and plunging to the

bottom—and was then, moreover, so difficult to "hook up" by means of steelyard hooks, manure hooks, pot hooks, meat hooks, and all manner of pronged hooks attached to the end of a long rope, that the family and live stock often got very dry before the "moss covered bucket arose from the well." It was no uncommon sight to see Mr. Burgner lying on his breast over the icy well curb, fishing for the lost bucket, while his anxious wife, Catharine, held fast to his coat tail for fear he might slip down headlong. When the water in the well was low he would sometimes climb down after the bucket, in his stocking feet, stepping from stone to stone while bracing himself with his hands on the opposite side.*

About the year 1838 David Burgner sold his land in Seneca County to Jacob Kern, a wealthy farmer and land holder, and bought an inferior farm near Bluffton, Wells County, Indiana. There he lived and labored for more than twenty-five years as an industrious farmer, carpenter and country school teacher. He wrote many interesting and valuable letters during these years to Peter Burgner's family, which were regarded by them as models of epistolary correspondence. These letters were carefully written with a fine-pointed goose-quill, on large sheets of foolscap paper, neatly folded and tucked together, sealed with red

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*NOTE.—Similar wells were dug by neighbors. The well of Emanuel Good was blasted to the depth of 190 feet. In blasting the well of Jacob Bunn, Esq., near Flat Rock, O., at the depth of sixty feet, the bottom of the well was blown down and out into a cavern, at the bottom of which flowed an unfailing stream of water. A similar stream was found at the bottom of a larger cave half a mile east of the well, supposed to be the same that boils up at Cold Creek Springs, (now Castalia) about twelve miles north-east, and turns several large flouring mills. All the deep well-water of this region was quite "hard" and formed thick coatings of lime in tea kettles. Rain water was caught from roofs of buildings and saved in barrels, kettles and tubs. Mr. Burgner made two monstrous poplar troughs, holding many barrels, to save the rain water from his barn, but they were soon split in two by Jack Frost. Cisterns for rain water had not then come into use.

sealing-wax or wafers and mailed without envelopes. The postage varied from five to ten cents.

Mrs. Salome Waltenberger had her home with Peter Burgner about four years, '30 to '34, during which time she rendered his family most excellent service as a maid of all household work, and occasionally, from choice, as an outdoor farm hand. She was more expert in the use of a hoe, rake or sickle than the average of hired men. She often worked for neighbors in cases of sickness. For more than a year she was chief nurse and bottle washer to Peter Burgner's first son, born November 5, 1833, who in his infancy was obliged to subsist wholly upon cows' milk.

On the 2d of January, 1834, Mrs. Waltenberger married Henry Shirey, (Scheurer,) who had entered an eighty acre lot of land, in 1833, one mile west of Peter Burgner's. In April, 1834, the two families jointly took a trip to Stark (now Summit,*) county, 100 miles, in John Decker's two horse wagon, to visit friends and to get Mrs. Shirey's household goods. It was on this journey that she quieted her brother's colicky son by blowing the smoke of tobacco and mullen leaves into his saucer of milk or catnip tea before giving it to him from the bottle. On their return to Seneca

*NOTE.—Summit County was formed out of parts of Portage, Medina and Stark Counties by an act of the Ohio legislature passed March 3d, 1846. It was called Summit because it embraced within its limits the highest land known in the State above the line of the Ohio and Erie canal. The Summit Level of the canal is 395 feet above the level of Lake Erie. Some of the hills in the county are 650 feet above the lake. There are many beautiful lakes of pure water enclosed in basins of drift, gravel and sand. Some of these contain fish and shells. In Coventry there is a peat bog 30 feet deep. All the southern part of the county contains coal measures, from which millions of tons of coal have been taken. The county was originally called Portage because it referred to the line of elevated lands over which passed the old Indian trails, connecting the navigable waters of the Cuyahoga river with the Tuscarawas, and over which the Indians and early white traders trans-*ported* their luggage and goods on pack-horses. This trail was also the boundary line between the Six Nations, east, and other Indian tribes west of it.—[*Condensed from "Pioneers of the Western Reserve by H. Rice."*



HENRY SHIREY (7).

County the good woman was taken sick with the ague, and for about eight weeks was by turns shaken by icy chills and almost crazed with scorching fever. After the ague was broken up she lost all her fine head of hair. It grew out again in a few months, slowly, thin and curly. Her son John was born Nov. 7, 1864. About one year later Mr. Shirey and his family moved from the home of Peter Burgner to his own unfinished, two story and a half, hewed log house, built by David Burgner. Here they lived and toiled many years, cleared up their farm, raised good crops, erected buildings, planted fruit trees, bought more land and raised a family of five children. They were often sick with ague and malarial fevers, caused by drinking impure water from a shallow well and by inhaling noxious vapors from a swale, south, a cat swamp, west, a wide marsh, north, and a large frog pond east of them.

Mr. Shirey's first team was a yoke of oxen bought with money which he had earned by working among the farmers. When one of the oxen died he hitched up the other singly, with a horse harness, and hauled enough rails to fence a five acre lot. The ox often ran away and broke his harness. Mr. Shirey soon after traded him to John Decker for a very serviceable rat-tailed horse, named "Tom," which he had previously borrowed to work by the side of his ox. His adventures as a teamster were often painful and ludicrous. After making several other trades he secured a sorrel mare, "Gin," which raised many valuable colts and worked faithfully in the lead of Tom for many years. The family were always kind to their dumb animals.

About the year 1839, Mr. Shirey leased ten acres of timbered land on a low sand ridge, north, for six years, to Ben Ream, a day laborer, who built thereon a hewed log house, dug a well, and cleared up the land. This home was occupied successively by eight different families of

renters in the course of eighteen years, after which Mr. Shirey's family moved into it and enjoyed better health than in their former home. In 1860 they built a two story brick house near the north-east corner of the farm, where they have since resided.

In 1848, Mr. Shirey bought the west half of the old Samuel Clark prairie farm—eighty acres, adjoining his own on the east—for $1600. On this farm was a shallow pond of stagnant water covering about eleven acres, overgrown with tall grass, reeds, and white pond lillies—a favorite resort for wild geese and ducks, a hatching place for fever, ague and mosquitoes, and the congenial home of enormous bullfrogs that made the summer nights hideous. Various attempts had been made to drain this pond by means of a ditch across the county line, down into a partnership pond—where four quarter sections cornered together—which in times of high water sometimes overflowed into lower basins of rich prairie land in Sandusky County. The flooding of these low lands led to repeated and expensive law-suits among the prairie farmers, and resulted for a time in closing the ditch which seemed the only natural outlet for the drainage of the pond. The farm afterwards came into the posession of John Shirey, who ingeniously drained the whole pond by a short ditch across a narrow clay ridge, into a well which he had dug in a sink hole, at the center of a small basin adjoining the large pond, in which he had noticed that the water, after heavy rains, quickly disappeared, and where he had found a large hole made by monstrous crabs (oonflay-dichy grosey greps) down almost twenty feet, into wide crevices in the limestone rocks. He was almost overjoyed at his success and has ever since regarded the much abused "graps" as among his very best friends.

At the north end of this farm, on a sand knoll, near the aforesaid pond—which afforded a capital skating place in

winter—stood for many years, perhaps '39 to '65, like an intellectual and moral light-house, the far famed "Mook School House." This had been erected in a fractional school district, formed of parts of four other districts, for the accommodation of Mr. Shirey's children and others along the county line, who, on account of long distance or high water could not conveniently attend the schools in their proper territory. Here were held most excellent day and evening schools, by such teachers as Joel Barber, Jonathan Hunt, William and Saul Donaldson, Maria Clark, Polly Gardner, and the three sisters, Eunice, Elisabeth and Isabel Linton. It was also a regular preaching place for the itinerant ministers of the United Brethren Church and of the Evangelical Association. Not only the spelling matches, debates and singing schools but also the revival and prayer meetings and the Sunday-schools were well attended. Mr. Shirey's children, however, like their mother—and for a similar reason—received but a scanty common school education. They always talked "dutch" in the family. They were brought up in the Lutheran faith and attended the ministry of Rev. Henry Lang, (now of Fremont, O.,) at the Zion church, about two miles to the south-east. They were trained to habits of industry, economy and strict honesty. The sons lived peaceably together with their parents for many years and had all their property in common. About the year 1876, Henry Shirey divided his property among his children, giving to each of his younger sons, Peter and George, forty acres of the old homestead, on condition that they pay his debts, and that Peter, who got the north forty with the brick house, should maintain his parents the rest of their natural life, and to John the Clark farm, on condition that he pay his sister Catharine $1,000. These conditions were all complied with, and after the death of the parents the children erected a fitting family monument in the Zion Cemetery.



JOHN SHIREY (18).

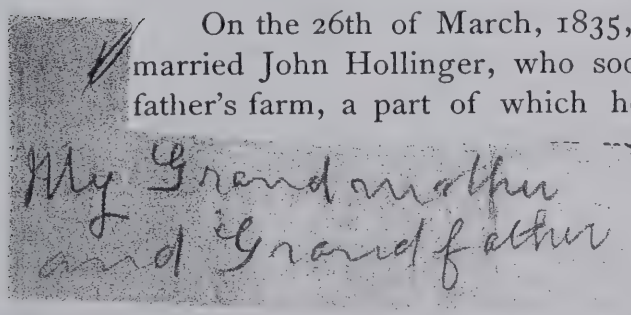
The eldest daughter, Catharine Shirey, married Anthony Asmus, a German farmer, Jan. 20, 1864, by whom she had six children. After farming a few years on the prairies, in the western part of Huron County, they bought and moved upon a rich farm in the Black Swamp, Wood County, O., near Hull's Prairie. A new brick house, a large red barn, well kept fences, a thrifty orchard and choice live stock are some of the results of their honest toil and careful management.

Mary Shirey, the youngest daughter, upon whom devolved the cares of the household, at the old homestead, after her sister's marriage, was very kind and dutiful to her aged parents and to her bachelor brothers, for more than twelve years. She was always faithful to her trusts.

After her death, in 1876, Miss Sarah Asmus—eldest daughter of Catharine—took her place and served faithfully as housekeeper and nurse for about ten years, until after the death of her grandparents. George Shirey married Miss Susan Miller, Aug. 18, 1881, and now lives with Peter upon the old homestead.

John Shirey, who now owns 120 acres of the Clark farm, lives with his renter, Daniel Bingaman. He followed threshing of grain with an Aultman & Taylor Separator and a heavy eight-horse power, for about ten years. He had a fruitful vineyard of four acres of choice grape vines, from which he made excellent wines for a number of years, but on account of insect enemies, Sunday loafers and temperance principles he was led to pull the vines up by the roots. During the last ten or twelve years his services have been in frequent demand as a prompt and painstaking horse and cattle doctor.

On the 26th of March, 1835, Miss Elizabeth Burgner married John Hollinger, who soon after settled upon his father's farm, a part of which he afterwards bought, one

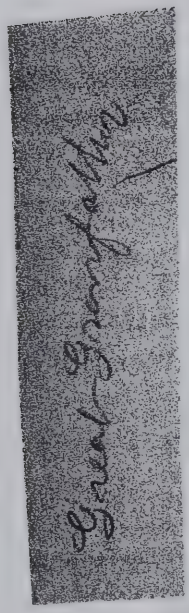


mile east of Clinton, O. On the death of his mother they kept house and farmed about two years for his father, Jacob Hollinger, Sen., then moved back upon their own land where they lived until the summer of 1846, and had a family of seven children.

On the 21st of April, 1835, John Burgner married Catharine Waltenberger, in Stark County, O. They first kept house and farmed about two years on the Jacob Burgner homestead, then moved into the woods and cleared up a home, on their own farm of 190 acres, in Coventry Township, a few miles south-west of Akron, O. Here they lived upwards of forty-five years, and had a family of seven children.

On the 1st of December, 1842, David Burgner married Miss Margaret Foncanan, an English speaking lady, in Wells County, Indiana. They soon after took a wedding tour among relatives in Ohio. After they had made their way by private conveyance and stage coach through the deep, sticky mud of the Black Swamp, over the newly constructed Western Reserve and Maumee Pike, to Seneca County, Peter Burgner and his eldest son, aged nine, took them in a covered two-horse wagon to Stark County. The slow and tedious trip of 100 miles through mud and water, woods and plains, in damp, chilly weather, was enlivened only by animated story telling. The boy of the party, at the request of his mother who wished to please her father, wore a small white fur plug hat which had been given him by his grandfather, Jacob Hollinger, and being intent on sight-seeing took a front seat beside the driver. He soon "took in" more of the world than he wanted. A savage squirt of mud and water from the horses' hoofs closed his right eye and damaged his hat and coat. On visiting his two grandfathers, of whom he was alike the first grandson and a namesake, he received from each of them a bright

silver half dollar, the first he ever owned. This atoned in part for the discomfort of mud-stained clothes, and was "good for sore eyes." The memories of that wedding trip aer still fresh in his mind, though many years are fled, and the royal friends of those early days are numbered with the dead. He remembers David Burgner's wife, Margaret, as a tall, graceful and intelligent lady, whose charming sociability and sterling good sense among her new found German friends added very much to the pleasures of the visit. A few years after their return to Indiana they were blessed with two children, Felicia and George W. The wife, Margaret, died in 1848. About four years later, Sept. 17, 1862, David Burgner married Miss Elizabeth Cowles, by whom he had four children.



In the spring of 1842, Jacob Burgner, the blacksmith, began to suffer from a malignant tumor on his left thigh, occasioned perhaps by a sprain or a bruise received when shoeing horses. In the fall of 1843 he had it removed by a surgeon's knife, without the use of anæsthetics. Dr. Bowen, of Massillon, assisted by Dr. Armstrong, of Doylestown, performed the painful operation. The relief, however, if any, was only temporary, as a second tumor soon began to grow more rapidly than the first, and threatened to prove fatal. About this time another great trial came to Mr. Burgner in the loss of his wife, Mary. She died Aug. 23, 1843, after a painful illness, from cancer of the stomach. Being thus reminded of the uncertainty of human life, Mr. Burgner made his will, Sept. 29, 1843, dividing his property equally among his children, and choosing his son George, executor, in the presence of John Hoy and Jacob Hollinger.

Mr. Burgner's children and neighbors now came often to visit and comfort him during these hours of pain and sorrow, but he felt more keenly the need of divine consolation. His moral life and his passive assent to the truths

of Christianity were not satisfactory in this crisis. He was conscious of many short-comings and felt the need of a Savior. The religious influences of a lifetime, which amid the rush of worldly cares had often seemed to leave as little impression on his mind and heart as that made on a sheet of white paper when written with invisible ink, now, under the warm glow of the furnace of affliction, reappeared in lines of living light on the pages of his quickened memory and led him to sincere repentance of sin and to saving faith in Christ. About the 1st of December, 1843, he sent for Rev. Rohrer, a Mennonite preacher, and received at his hands Christian baptism and the bread and wine of the Lord's Supper. A happy change at once came over him. His sense of guilt for neglect of Christian duty was gone and a deep and abiding peace filled his heart. His heretofore fretful, harsh and severe language and manner, under affliction, were now changed to patient endurance, genial friendliness and the most kind and tender regard for the feelings of others. His clouded sky had cleared up for a golden sunset, the token of a brighter day. His daughter, Elizabeth, who was almost constantly at his bedside during the last three weeks of his life, said to the writer, in 1886, "I never saw a greater change in any person in my life than in my father at his conversion." Being aware that his death was now only a question of time, Mr. Burgner decided not to risk the uncertain chances of relief from another surgical operation, but to meet death manfully as the natural result of the tumor, if such was to be his lot. He then set his house in order, adjusted his worldly affairs, and having made his peace with God and man awaited with Christian patience and heroic fortitude the final call of the Master. Religious services were held at his house by Rev. Rohrer, to which Mr. Burgner's children and friends were invited. He died Jan. 7, 1844, and was buried beside his

wife in the home cemetery first consecrated in 1824 by the burial of his daughter, Anna.*

After the death of Jacob Burgner, his son Samuel and daughter Mary continued to keep house and farm on the old homestead. George Burgner, who had made his home with John in 1842, continued there until 1852. Daniel Burgner went to live with Peter and worked for him one summer, after which he returned to live with Samuel until the spring of 1845, when he went to Illinois. The will of Jacob Burgner having been probated, March 13, 1844, at Massillon, O., the executor caused an appraisement to be made, April 2, of the real estate ($4,000,) and of the personal property, ($1,200,) and a sale of the personal property, April 4,which amounted to $1,108.26. In August, 1844, Miss Mary Burgner married Jacob Clay, and in the September following they moved in a covered wagon to Stephenson County, Illinois. The wife having taken sick with ague on the way, they stopped two weeks with Peter

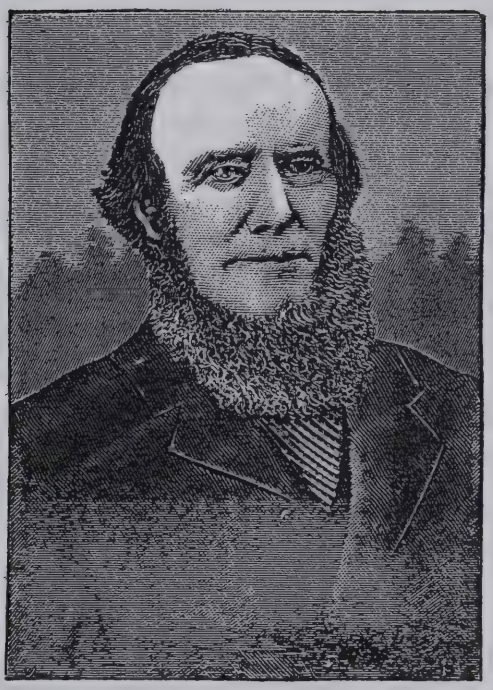
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* NOTE.—Jacob Burgner, the blacksmith, was short in stature, compactly built, of a ruddy or fair complexion, with blue eyes, light brown hair, roman nose and sanguine nervous temperament. He possessed great physical vigor and remarkable powers of endurance, which were well preserved by temperate habits and a strict attention to the laws of health, as he understood them. He tried to avoid bodily excesses of all kinds. He made it a rule never to drink more than half a pint of cold water at a time, no matter how feverish or thirsty. Owing to habits formed during his rude life as teamster, blacksmith and back-woodsman, he sometimes appeared harsh and severe in his language and manner, but beneath his rough exterior was a kind and sympathetic nature, responsive to the signals of distress from man or beast. He was a man of strong faith, believed in a divine providence, and in the supernatural in human affairs. He loved to tell the story of the Indian chief who, after having had fifteen fair shots at General Washington without hitting him, concluded that some invisible hand turned aside his bullets; also of the soldier who repeated the 91st Psalm as a prayer or charm, each morning, especially before a battle, and passed through the Revolutionary war without personal injury. Mr. Burgner believed in faith cures and was often called upon to exercise his "gifts of healing" by the use of passes and magic words for the cure of certain ailments which did not yield to ordinary medical treatment.

Burgner. Mrs. Clay died at her home in Illinois, Feb. 27, 1845, leaving an infant son, Israel, who survived her only six months, dying in a fit at the home of Jerry Dick. Mr. Clay afterwards married Miss Ragena Snyder, and after several removals settled near Tabo, Lafayette County, Mo.

In the year 1847, Daniel Burgner spent about eight months among friends in Ohio, then returned to Illinois, where he had bought a farm in Stephenson County, near Freeport. Here he lived about twenty-five years. On the 27th of January, 1850, he married Miss Mary Babb, by whom he had eight children. In February, 1871, he sold his farm for $5,500 and settled on a larger farm a few miles south-west of Falls City, Nebraska, where he has since resided. He never belonged to any church or secret society, never paid any doctors' bills or lawyers' fees, on his own account, and has always been a "Jefferson Democrat." Being temperate in his habits, the powers of his mind and body possess the vigor and buoyancy of youth. He improved his prairie farm by planting timber—maple, ash, cottonwood and black-walnut. His wife belongs to the Tunker Church and some of his children to the United Brethren.

In the spring of 1846, John Hollinger, husband of Elizabeth Burgner, traded his farm east of Clinton, to his father, for a lot in Indiana which belonged to his brother, Joseph Hollinger, the invalid, and moved with his family upon the old Burgner homestead, to assist Samuel Burgner at housekeeping and farming. In September, 1846, he moved upon his farm in Dekalb County, Indiana. Here he lived many years, improved his farm, added 120 acres, and raised his children to habits of honesty and thrift. He was a quiet and peaceable citizen, a kind husband and father and an obliging neighbor. He united with the Evangelical Reformed Church, Manchester, O., Oct. 13, 1832, but on coming into Indiana he and his wife joined the United



DANIEL BURGNER (16).

Brethren in Christ. He died at his home, from disease of the stomach, Oct. 7, 1883. His widow still lives on the undivided homestead, her younger sons, Samuel and Daniel, farming the place. The older children live a few miles away, on farms of their own. Some of them are carpenters.

On the 1st of April, 1880, John Burgner died at his home near New Portage, O., after a lingering illness, and was buried in the Keyser Cemetery. His estate was settled by his brother George, whom he had chosen executor. A dower of forty acres, with buildings and other property, was set off for the widow, and the balance of the homestead was sold and the proceeds divided among the children. The widow now, 1889, lives with the family of her son, David, on the dower, which he farms for her.

David Burgner, the carpenter, died of typhoid fever Dec. 14, 1864, while on a visit with a part of his family, from Indiana, at the second home of Peter Burgner, in Seneca County, O. He was buried in the York Free Chapel Cemetery. His widow and minor children, after living a few years on the Shirey–Clark farm, bought a house and lot of Mr. Hosea, a book-peddler, in Flat Rock, O., on Main street, just south of the old Mad River Railroad crossing. The widow now lives in the kind home of her daughter, Annie, wife of Dr. George Rubard, at Flat Rock, O. Her son Jacob lives in Coffee County, Kansas.

In January, 1847, Samuel Burgner married Miss Sarah Hayes, an Irish lady, after which he lived about two years longer on the Burgner homestead, then moved upon his own farm of 140 acres in Norton Township, Summit County, O. Here he spent his life in honest toil for the good of his family and in unselfish labors of love and charity for the needy and destitute, in a large community of coal miners. He was a zealous and faithful worker in church, Sunday

school and temperance societies. In politics he was a Democrat. He voted for Andrew Jackson, and for the other regular Democratic candidates for President, down to Grover Cleveland, when, as a Prohibitionist, he voted for Mr. St. John. He died March 19, 1885, from injuries received while doing an act of kindness with his team for a Welsh minister. His last words were, "All aboard! The train is coming, loaded down with children, and I am going with them!" He was buried in the Grill Cemetery, near his parents. His widow and three daughters now live with the family of her son, Jackson, on the undivided homestead.* A married daughter, Mrs. Mary J. Price, lives in Kentucky.

George Burgner married Miss Anna Harter, May 2, 1852, in Summit County, O. They soon after moved upon their improved farm of eighty acres, adjoining that of Mr. Harter's, one mile east of New Portage. Here they lived in comfort, as model farmers, and raised a family of three daughters. George Burgner was a member of the Reformed Church and held various offices of honor and profit in his community. He always voted the Democratic ticket. He died at his residence, July 30, 1884, of dropsy of the heart, and was buried at Manchester, O. His widow survived him only one year, dying in 1885. The homestead was bought by William H. Becker, husband of Mary, second daughter of George Burgner. The eldest daughter, Mrs. Amanda Proehl, died in Portage County, O., Sept. 8, 1888, leaving three small children. The youngest daughter, Mrs. Clara Mitchell, lives at New Portage, O.

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* Several years after Mr. Burgner's purchase of this farm he dug an artesian well and discovered indications of coal. A few years later some prospecting miners obtained from him a lease of his whole farm for mining purposes, for a term of years, at the low rate of ten cents per ton. Suspecting that he was being defrauded, he sued the company, and after a careful survey by experts, obtained a judgment for $3,000—also $2,500 for damages to house and barn.



SAMUEL BURGNER (12).

The real estate of the Jacob Burgner homestead, a quarter section of land in Franklin township, Summit county, Ohio, was sold by the executor, April 2, 1849, for $3,900—$1,900 cash, $1,000 due April 1, 1850, and $950 April 1, 1851,—to Samuel Ludwick, a neighbor, who bought it as guardian for the benefit of his ward, Levi Ludwick, son of George Ludwick, deceased, son of George Ludwick, Sen., deceased, who thirty years previous to this date had bought an adjoining quarter section of Jacob Burgner. The two purchases amounted to 328 and 81-160 acres. Levi Ludwick took possession of the farm and has made it his home during the past forty years. In his anxiety to raise large crops of wheat he cut down the fine grove of chestnut trees which had been planted by the Burgner brothers, but he left intact the belt of native timber on the upland, which still serves him as a wind-break. A substantial brick house, a large bank barn, convenient out-buildings, well-kept fences and fine horses and cattle are among the evidences of his thrift from careful management. A shallow well dug near the house for a cistern, by Wm. H. Becker, affords a constant supply of pure, soft water, though unconnected with the house roof and being only a few rods above the old sulphur spring. Mr. Ludwick is an enterprising horse-dealer and ships car loads of horses to eastern markets. The old Grill Church at the north-west corner of the farm has been superceded by a neat, frame structure, built in 1886, by John C. Bachman, of Hametown, Ohio. The site of the first Burgner school house is now marked only by a pile of blackened chimney stones overgrown with moss. The rustic cemetery is well kept and contains fitting memorials of the early settlers.

The pioneer life of Peter Burgner, in Seneca County, was to some extent a repetition of his father's experiences in Stark County, Ohio, heretofore described. It exacted of him the same incessant toil, patient perseverance and close

economy in clearing up a forest home and providing the necessaries of life for a growing family, but it brought more ample and quick returns. His land was nearly level, the soil a rich clay loam overlying beds of limestone—excellent for wheat—and the timber several varieties of oak and hickory with a sprinkling of sassafras, poplar, scrub willow and hazel. The underbrush on these "oak-openings" was at first quite small, having been kept down for many years by forest fires kindled by the Seneca Indians* to facilitate the shooting of deer and other wild game chased from the neighboring thickets, but it grew up very rapidly after the

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*NOTE.—The Seneca Indians came into the valley of the Sandusky river from the region south of the St. Lawrence, and were at one time in their history a very powerful race. During the Revolutionary war they were allies of the British and were the most savage and cruel of any of these forest monsters. On the 29th of September, 1817, Gen. Lewis Cass and Duncan McArthur met a large delegation of Indian chiefs, warriors and sachems at the foot of the rapids of the Maumee river. The Wyandots, Senecas, Delawares, Shawnees, Potawatomies, Ottawas and Chippewas were represented in behalf of all the north-western Indians. A treaty was then and there concluded by which all the lands within the State of Ohio were ceded to the United States forever. At that time no white man had settled in Seneca County. At this treaty the United States granted to the Senecas a tract of land containing 30,000 acres lying upon the east side of and adjoining the Sandusky river, mostly within the boundaries of what now constitutes Seneca County. One year later 10,000 acres more were added, but about the time these Indians took possession of this reservation in Seneca County there was scarcely anything left of them—having been almost annihilated by the Iroquois and Wyandots—and those that did settle here were a mixed rabble of several tribes, Cayugas, Mohawks, Onondagas, Turcarawas, Mingoes, half-breeds and captives, dirty, stupid and superstitious. Had not this County once been their home, and been named after them, they would not be here mentioned. One of the noblest among them was Logan, chief of the Mingoes, who died near Tiffin, Ohio. The Wyandot Indians had a reservation of twelve miles square on the west side of the Sandusky river, above the Senecas, a part of which lay in Seneca County. These reservations were afterwards sold to the U. S. government and the Indians removed to the west. The Senecas were granted 76,000 acres along the Neosho and Cowskin rivers, north-west of the State of Arkansas, about ninety miles above Fort Gibson.—[*Condensed from Lang's History of Seneca County, and Abbott's Ohio.*

departure of the Red Men, in 1832, and soon gave the pioneers a vast amount of work with the grubbing hoe or grub-ax in the clearing of land.

As there were no large streams near by to furnish water-power for a saw-mill or facilities for the transportation of lumber Mr. Burgner decided to sacrifice his fine oak timber as economically as possible to the necessities of grain farming as the shortest way to success. The best trees were accordingly worked up into building sticks, fence rails, cord-wood, clap-boards, lath, staves and tan-bark—which were carefully piled up for future use—and the inferior trees burned in charcoal pits or reduced to ashes in monstrous log-heaps. Many a giant oak was cut down simply to get it out of the way, the sawed lumber of which would, at present prices, almost pay the original cost, $100, of an eighty acre farm. Many pioneers gave the use of their land for the first three crops as pay for clearing. Forest fires, running swiftly among the dry leaves of autumn, often destroyed fences, rail piles, and other hoarded wooden treasures.

The nearest saw-mills were then about ten miles distant, one on the Huron river, four miles above Monroeville, and the Parmeter mill, on Green creek, three miles north of Stem Town (now Green Springs.) The Hacket saw-mill, on Raccoon creek, south-east of Hamer's Corners, (now Clyde,) erected later, furnished the poplar siding for Mr. Burgner's barn, in 1838, which is still in good condition, and the Tuck steam saw-mill, a quarter of a mile east of the latter, erected about the year 1841, furnished lumber for his granary. The earliest grist mills were the Stem's and the Hedges' mills, on Green creek, and the Cold Creek (now Castalia) mills, each about twelve miles away. These mills were often so crowded with work that farmers were obliged to leave their grain at the mills and return to get their grists a week or two later—tedious trips with slow ox-

teams. The best markets for grain were at Venice and Portland, (now Sandusky City,) two villages on Sandusky bay, nearly twenty miles away. Some farmers hauled their grain to these mills and warehouses in large covered wagons drawn by four-horse teams, along the winding, miry, stumpy, new-cut forest roads, all the way from Logan County, and beyond, a distance of more than one hundred miles, and took back their supplies of salt, iron, leather, groceries and dry goods.

These teamsters often lodged over night at the home of Peter Burgner, and it was partly on their account that he built a blacksmith shop at the road side, near his house, about 1837, for the shoeing of horses, the setting of wagon tires and the mending of chains, hooks, clips, etc. This shop soon became a place of common resort for farmers in that vicinity and enabled Mr. Burgner to save and earn many a dollar, on rainy days, in the making and repair of farming tools for himself and neighbors, and to thus pay largely for hired help in the clearing of land. His anvil was also used for patriotic and holiday purposes by the "boys" of the neighborhood in the firing of salutes on the Fourth of July, on New Year's eve, and on hearing favorable election news. The pitching of horse-shoes and the shooting at mark near the shop, by boys and men, were common but exciting pastimes. There were occasional mishaps. The first pair of skates which Mr. Burgner made, out of two old flat files, for his eldest son, then a lad of seven, proved unfortunate. They occasioned the young skater many a serious headache from repeated concussions of the brain caused by violent falls backward on the ice—perhaps cracking the skull—and when they were cast aside as worthless and the steel used for other purposes, a few years later, one sharp piece flew from the tongs into the left eye of the third son, Samuel, as he was pounding it on the anvil, and damaged his eye-sight. The expenses for medi-

cal treatment of the eye, ten years, and the final removal of the humors by Dr. G. C. E. Webber, of Cleveland, Ohio, amounted to hundreds of dollars. The old shop was removed to the Sandusky County line road, at the north end of the farm, for the use of one of Mr. Burgner's renters, who was a blacksmith, and it has remained there to this day.

Mr. Burgner's experience at driving oxen, the first few years, in Seneca County, was not at all satisfactory to himself and perhaps not to the oxen. They were entirely too slow on the road to suit his ambitious spirit, and too awkward and unmanageable, at times, when plowing among roots and stumps. It always required two men to do the work of plowing—one to hold the plow and the other to drive the team—and in case two yoke of oxen or a team of horses in the lead of oxen were hitched to one plow—which was often done—it required three men to do the work. This seemed like a useless waste of energy, but it was the best that could be done under the circumstances. Such a double team usually did all the plowing for several of the neighbors, who changed work with each other, as they could not all afford a team of their own, their fields and their means being small.

In the spring of 1833, Mr. Burgner traded his oxen to a Mr. Scott for a valuable horse, which enabled him to go more speedily to market and to mill and saved him many weary steps when going on errands among widely separated neighbors or in haste after a doctor. He could ride a horse with much more comfort, dignity and speed than he could an ox. This petted family horse, however, foolishly committed suicide at Cold Creek Mills, one Saturday night, in mid-summer, by hanging himself with a rope halter by which he was tied to a post, while Mr. Burgner was waiting nearly all night for his grist. After the animal had been hastily buried, Mr. Burgner "footed it home," about twelve miles, on Sunday morning, and got the loan

of a neighbor's team to fetch his grist. Not long after this he bought a stout team consisting of a sorrel mare, "Fox," and a gray mare, "Jube," which did him excellent service for many years, in faithful work and in the raising of valuable colts. He drove this team, at a left-handed wooden mold-board plow, with only a single rope line on the left or nigh horse. A steady pull meant "haw"—to the left—and several quick jerks, "gee"—to the right—but his oral commands to gee or haw were always promptly obeyed by "Fox" without his touching the line. "Jube" was usually guided by a rope and jockey-stick attached to her bits and to the hame-straps of "Fox."

Mr. Burgner believed in deep plowing and in thorough tillage of the soil. He adopted the maxim of Poor Richard,

> "Plow deep while sluggards sleep,
> And you will have corn to sell or to keep."

He also practiced the advice of a Quaker friend,

> "Feed well thy cattle and thy soil and they will feed thee."

As one ten acre field after another was cleared, fenced and brought under cultivation, he made a corresponding increase in the number and quality of his live stock—horses, cattle, sheep, hogs and poultry—so as to work up his heavy crops of hay, straw, grain and fodder into rich manure with which to keep up or increase the fertility of the soil, chose such a common-sense rotation of crops—including clover—as would prevent the exhaustion of any element of plant food and exercised such care in the selection of choice seeds that his harvests became more and more abundant and worldly prosperity at length smiled upon his faithful endeavors. Among the varieties of wheat raised were the Garden, Mediteranean, Red Chaff Bearded, Club, Turkey, and White Blue Stem. Some of these often yielded from forty to fifty bushels to the acre, plump and bright. After having cleared 120 acres, his wheat crop sometimes exceeded 2,000 bushels, yearly, the market price of which varied from forty

cents to one dollar per bushel. Most of his income was spent in making improvements on the farm, erecting substantial buildings, putting up permanent fences, pulling out oak stumps, hauling off small "niggerheads" and sinking monstrous boulders below the depth of the plow, so as to facilitate the use of improved farm machinery.

During the first ten or twelve years, in Seneca County, Peter Burgner's family made their own homespun clothing from flax and wool raised on the farm or obtained by barter from the neighbors. Their beef hides and calf-skins were taken to the tannery at Amsden's Corners, (now Bellevue,) the tanning paid for with loads of tan-bark, and from the rolls of upper and sole leather thus obtained Mr. Burgner and his brother David made rude shoes and boots for the family, on lasts and with wooden pegs of their own making. As soon as professional shoemakers came within reach Mr. Burgner furnished them with supplies of leather and took his family to the shop to have their "measures taken" for stout shoes in winter and "better pairs for Sundays." Owing to the pressure of farm work and the increasing care of live stock he soon after gave up the old time practice of doing all his own mending and cobbling.

The duties of Mrs. Catharine Burgner, as wife and mother, in this pioneer home, were not unlike those of the other housewives already noted. She was at once cook, nurse, tailor and dressmaker for the whole household, and at the same time kept her house as neat and clean as if such work had been her only concern. When family cares increased and her faithful friend and co-laborer, Mrs. Salome Shirey, had gone to establish a home of her own, she sent most of her work of spinning, knitting and weaving to some neighbor, employed hired help in the kitchen and devoted much of her time to the care of her children and to family sewing at which she was an expert. She was at all times a true and faithful wife, a kind and affectionate mother, a mod-

est, quiet and peaceable yet social and obliging neighbor, and a devoted christian. She trained her children to habits of industry and economy, taught them the catechism, prayers and hymns of the German Reformed Church, of which she was a member, and always set them a good example.

About the year 1836, Peter Burgner was elected one of the first school directors in District No. 3, and took an active part in the erection of the "Decker" school house, a cozy, hewed-log, shingle-roofed structure, perhaps 24 by 26 feet, nestled among the tall oak trees, half a mile south of his farm. This building was afterwards lathed and plastered inside, boarded up and painted red outside and furnished with batten window-shutters painted white. The writing desks consisted of long wide poplar boards, planed, and placed on supports along the walls, and the seats of rough slab benches, some fronting the desks and others placed around the large box-stove which stood at the center of the room. There was one window of twelve panes, 10 by 12 inch glass, at the center of each side, but there was no arrangement at first to move the sash either up or down for ventilation. The boys and the girls had separate recesses of about ten minutes each, near the middle of each half day, to get fresh air and exercise. The winter schools averaged about forty pupils, daily, and the summer schools perhaps half that many. Here Mr. Burgner's children acquired a fair common school education and four of them, Jacob, Samuel, Joseph and Elizabeth, each afterwards taught school several terms.

Peter Burgner held the office of clerk of the school district many years and always attended faithfully to taking the "enumeration of white youth between the ages of four and twenty-one," the furnishing of school supplies and the hiring and payment of teachers. He was always ready to speak kind and encouraging words to despondent pupils, and to lend timely aid to teachers in making out term reports.

Among the first teachers at the Decker school house may be mentioned John Decker, Jr., John Grimes, Lewis Culver, John and Archibald Donaldson, William Donaldsond, Andrew J. Payne, Washington Armstrong, Nelson Crockett, Samuel Lappin, George Leslie, Hiram Potts, and the Misses Ann Maria Clark, Ann Donaldson, Elizabeth Linton, Rebecca Robinson, Eliza Ann Clark, Henrietta McHenry, (who afterwards married Henry McHenry and moved to Henry County, Ohio,) Temperance Wales, Mary Gardner and Hannah Maria Hackett. The average wages of these teachers did not exceed ten dollars per month of twenty-six days for winter, and one dollar per week of six days for summer school. The teachers were boarded and lodged free at the homes of their pupils, usually one week at each place until they had "made the round" of the district. This friendly intercourse with the parents was a great help to the teachers in the management of disorderly pupils. The methods of inflicting corporal punishment were severe and often ludicrous, but no teacher was ever "turned off" for lack of ability to properly instruct or govern the school. During the winter season many evening spelling schools, singing schools, debates and religious meetings were held, which did much to promote the intelligence, sociability and good morals of the community.

In the order of Providence, and as if to supplement the good work of the common schools, there came into the neighborhood with the sweeping tide of emigration westward from Pennsylvania and Maryland, during these years, the first pioneer preachers, on foot or on horseback, their knapsacks and saddle-bags filled with the scanty religious literature of the times—testaments, hymn books, catechisms, tracts and almanacs—and their souls fired with religious zeal for self-denying missionary work. Among the earliest of these preachers were: Revs. Krauss, Stauch, Marchup, Rahauser and Wahl, of the German Reformed; Rev. H.

Lang, of the Lutheran; Rev. Riemenschneider, of the Evangelical or Albright; Rev. Livingood, of the New Lutheran; Elders Jack and R. S. Rice, of the Methodist Protestant; Revs. Phetzing, Nuhfer, Bahrenberg and Schneider, of the German Methodist Episcopal; Revs. Michael Long, Wesley Herrington and Alexander Biddle, of the United Brethren; Rev. Jackson, of the Free Will Baptist, and Revs. Mallory, Smith, Loring and Z. S. Vail, of the Christian Church. Several of the Dunkard brethren came later. The Roman Catholics formed a strong society south of Lewisville (now Flat Rock) where they have since assumed control of the public schools in the interests of their church. These travelling preachers usually held their meetings in private houses, barns, groves or school houses until meeting houses could be built.

Mr. Burgner often took his family in a lumber wagon —before the days of buggies and pleasure carriages—to attend the monthly services of the Reformed and the Lutheran societies, held on alternate Sundays at the Zion's Church, a large hewed-log structure, erected in 1832, on land donated by John Heater, about a mile and a half to the south-west. (This building was superceded by one of brick, in 1843, and this in turn by another, one of the finest edifices in Seneca County, 40 by 55 feet, in 1873.) The Burgner family also attended the Brethren, Methodist, Albright and other meetings, held here and there at private residences or in school houses, as they had opportunity, and kindly welcomed to their home the ministers of all "orthodox" denominations, being desirous to "prove all things and hold fast that which is good."

About the year 1839, the Christian society in York township, Sandusky County, Ohio, consisting at first of James Haynes and wife, John Riddell and wife and Moses George and wife, under the leadership of Elder Mallory and other ministers from the Western Reserve—perhaps an

occasional theological student from Oberlin, Ohio,—began holding religious meetings at their houses and in the barn of Mr. Haynes about a mile north of Mr. Burgner's residence. As Mr. Burgner often had occasion to haul water in times of drouth from the never failing "Fish Pond," on the farm of Mr. Haynes, he was kindly invited to attend these meetings. He did so and soon experienced in his heart "a well of living water springing up into everlasting life." He was happily converted, received baptism by immersion, took part in the washing of feet and in the sacrament of the Lord's supper, and became at once a faithful, zealous yet unassuming member of the Christian Church.* He soon after established a family altar at his own home where the daily incense of prayer and praise arose from pious hearts for more than thirty-five years. The reading of the Bible, singing and prayer were joyously maintained by him, often

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*NOTE.—The Christian Church, known also as the Disciples' Church—a name they do not generally accept—now numbers about half a million members and ranks fifth among the denominations of America. They are a progressive people and fully abreast with the times. They present to the world the great living issues of Evangelical Christianity. They accept and believe in the fatherhood of God, the brotherhood of man, the divinity of Christ, his incarnation, life, teachings, death, resurrection, ascension and glorification, the personal work of the Holy Spirit, the divine mission of the Church, the resurrection of the dead and the final judgement. They believe the Bible to be a sufficient guide for faith and practice. They hold that faith in Christ, repentance and baptism are necessary to salvation from sin, and they submit no other test of church membership. They urge the Word of God as against human creeds, faith in Christ against systems of theology, obedience to Christ rather than obedience to church authority, the Church of Christ in place of sects, the promises of God instead of dreams, visions, etc.—as evidences of pardon—Christian character instead of orthodoxy in doctrine as a bond of Christian union, and associations for co-operation in good works instead of associations to settle questions of faith and discipline. They claim their peculiar mission to be the union of all Christians into one grand, spiritual brotherhood, on a broad, catholic, feasible and successful basis, upon which all can unite: One Lord, who is God and Father over all; one faith in Jesus Christ, as God's Son and our Savior; one baptism, by immersion, and a church government on the Apostolic plan.—[*Condensed from an article by Rev. I. Darsie, pastor Franklin Auenue Christian Church, Cleveland, O., in the "Leader" of Feb.* 8, 1889.

under very trying circumstances. His peace of mind became like a river and his righteousness as the waves of the sea. He and his wife now went alternately to the Reformed and to the Christian Churches whenever she was able to go. He was ridiculed for a time by some of his former associates at the Zion's Church, as a fanatic, but his earnest and consistent christian life soon silenced their cavils. On the other hand the Reformed and Lutheran Churches now seemed to him like his blasted well, or like "broken cisterns that could hold no water." He could not always quench his spiritual thirst at their services even by digging down through the surface drift of forms and ceremonies, drilling through the rocky catechisms and flinty rituals down into the lower granitic levels of creeds and dogmas; but at the simple services of the Christian Church, which took only the Bible as a guide for faith and practice, he could always readily and joyfully "draw water from the wells of salvation," "feed on the hidden manna," have his spiritual strength renewed and be enabled, even in his prosaic daily life, to "mount up on wings as eagles, to run and not weary and to walk and not faint." This rich experience was an excellent and timely preparative for the trials and sorrows that awaited him.

An extensive revival of religion having added largely to their membership, the Christian society erected a brick meeting house, known as the Free Chapel, in 1842, near York Center, on the Butternut Ridge, just south of the present large gravel pit of the Lake Shore railroad. Adjoining the yard of this church on the west and south is a well-kept cemetery, recently enlarged, to which reference will be made in the pages to follow. The Free Chapel was for many years a place of regular and well attended church services, of glorious and far reaching revivals of religion, and of one of the largest and best conducted Sunday-schools in all that region, supplied with a valuable library of choice books from the American Tract Society.

Living, however, as Mr. Burgner did, on the borderland between the Pennsylvania Dutch and the New England Yankee settlements, where different and antagonistic political and religious views were constantly meeting and commingling, and where the heated, humid atmosphere of the former, which was often highly charged with combative electricity caused by the constant friction of conflicting religious dogmas, met the cooler Puritanical waves of the latter sweeping down from the Western Reserve*, he often witnessed meteoric displays of controversial lightning, theological thunder, and a succession of periodic sectarian storms which almost quenched the fires of true piety. It seemed to be the delight of his able and talented pastor, Rev. Z. S. Vail, to fire volley after volley of logical arguments from his well-shotted scriptural cannon into the lowering thunder clouds of the neighboring "sects" that were unwisely contending in mid-air about the supremacy of their human creeds, but it often had only the effect of bringing down a hailstorm of denunciations from all of them upon his own devoted head. He regarded it as a disgrace to the Christian religion and one of the chief hindrances to the

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*NOTE.—The Western Reserve is a large tract of land in north-eastern Ohio which was reserved by Connecticut as a foundation for its school fund, when, 1871, she ceded to the Union all the charter rights claimed by her in the North West Territory—a strip of land running from the western boundary of Connecticut westward to the Pacific Ocean—from which Ohio and other States were subsequently formed. The Western Reserve contains about 3,667,000 acres and extends 120 miles westward from the Pennsylvania line to Sandusky County and from the 41st parallel north to Lake Erie. Its settlers were largely from Connecticut and its population has been noted for its morality and thrift. It was one of the earliest centres of anti-slavery sentiment, has always been active in the interests of education and has been a stronghold of various moral reforms. When Ohio became a State, 1802, Connecticut relinquished its title to the Reserve, but the name still remains. [*International Cyc.*.

The Firelands comprise the present counties of Huron and Erie, 500,000 acres, and were set off from the Western Reserve, by Connecticut, to reimburse the inhabitants of nine of its towns whose property was destroyed by fire and homes laid waste by the British during the Revolutionary war.

spread of the gospel that Protestants were divided into so many "sects," which wasted their energies in contending with each other about non-essential points of doctrine, spent their scanty means in supporting preachers who constantly overran each other's territory and engaged in proselyting—instead of seeking unoccupied fields—and toiled hard to build three or four meeting houses in sparsely settled neighborhoods where only one was needed. He urged that the flimsy paper walls of partition—human creeds—which now separate believers in Christ, should be torn down, the Bible alone taken as a guide of faith and practice, all sectarian names—Methodist, Baptist, Lutheran, Presbyterian, etc., etc.,—be laid aside, and that name only adopted by all which was given to the early Disciples when they were first called "Christians" at Antioch, in Asia Minor. Though not entirely Unitarian in belief he was anti-trinitarian, opposed to infant baptism and also to the doctrine of total depravity.

In politics Mr. Burgner was first a Democrat then an Abolitionist and lastly a Republican. After becoming a christian he usually voted as he prayed. His position on the temperance question was also changed. He had for many years been accustomed to the moderate use of whisky as a beverage, at his home, in the harvest field, at house and barn raisings, log-rollings and other public gatherings, but after uniting with the church he dispensed entirely with his morning dram of tansy bitters, bought no more whisky, and refused to sell any more corn, rye, or cord-wood to the distillery at Bellevue, though he was offered higher prices there than elsewhere for those products. During the fall of 1840 he took a lively interest in the election of Wm. H. Harrison to the presidency, and attended the great reception and ox-roast given in honor of that military hero, at Fort Meigs, near Perrysburg, Ohio. There he had the satisfaction of hearing Col. Richard M. Johnson, candidate for Vice-President, tell how he shot the celebrated Indian chief,

Tecumseh. Another interesting event about this time, 1841, was the completion of the Mad River and Lake Erie railroad* from Sandusky City south through Bellevue, Flat Rock, Lodi and Republic to Tiffin, Ohio, the charter of which had been granted January 5, 1832. This road passed within two miles of Mr. Burgner's farm and greatly enhanced its value. In 1853 a still greater boom to business in that vicinity was given by the completion of the Southern Division of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern railroad from Cleveland to Toledo, through Bellevue, which latter place now became Mr. Burgner's market for all kinds of farm produce and the source of his supplies, as it was only four miles away. The Mad River road was changed, about 1860, so as to pass through Castalia, Clyde and Green Springs to Tiffin, and the loss was much felt at Bellevue.

During the first fourteen years of Mr. Burgner's residence in Seneca County his family were often sick with fever and ague and bowel complaints caused perhaps by malaria and the use of impure water. Among his first family physicians were Drs. Lathrop, Stilson, Smith, Myers and Harris. His doctor's bills were a constant drain upon his income. In the summer of 1844 the whole family were prostrated with fever and ague for several weeks. Mrs. Burgner's health became so impaired that she died from pneumonia, October 12, two days after the birth and one day after the death of her seventh child. The mother and infant son were buried at Free Chapel Cemetery.

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*NOTE.—The Mad River and Lake Erie railroad, the first in Ohio, chartered January 5, 1832, was opened up from Sandusky to Bellevue in 1838, so that trains were running on regular time April 1, 1839. Thomas Hogg was engineer, John Paull fireman and Charles Higgins conductor. The train consisted of the "Sandusky" locomotive, a small passenger car, and a still smaller freight car, not exceeding twenty feet in length, which latter car remained for some time the only car for merchandise. The train made two trips daily. The "Sandusky" was the first locomotive in America to which a regular steam whistle was applied.—[*Lang's Seneca County.*

ITEMS FROM PETER BURGNER'S ACCOUNT BOOK.

Thompson Township, Seneca County, Ohio.

John Schoch, July 9, 1841, by 1 cradle and 2 hands, harvesting	$ 2 25
Henry Shirey, July 19, 1841, by 1 day cradling wheat	1 00
Ben Ream, July 10, 1841, by 2 hands to take up grain	1 25
Samuel Clark, Jr., May 10, 1842, by one-half ton of hay	1 50
Jacob Grove, May 13, 1842, to sharpening mattock	07
Jacob Wales, June 17, 1842, to sharpening plow shares	38
Absalom Lepley, July 30, 1842, by 2 days pulling flax	1 00
Albert Kinney, August 4, 1842, to 3 days plowing	3 75
Patrick McLoan, December 12, 1842, to 20 bushels corn in ear	2 50
David Moore, March 1, 1843, by blackboard for school	50
Charles Moore, July 17, 1843, to 1 pig	25
Daniel Close, July 17, 1843, to 39 lbs of beef	97
George Snyder, April 1, 1844, by 30 lbs of fish	90
Charles Pixley, July 30, 1844, by 4 days haying	2 50
Levi Ream, September 5, 1844, by one-half month's work	5 00
Daniel Burgner, November 4, 1844, by 6½ months' work	71 50
Wm. Baker, December 5, 1844, by 18 days' work	9 00
Phineas Clark, May 1, 1845, by digging cistern 5 days	2 50
Asenath Royer, July 4, 1845, by 34 weeks' housekeeping	34 00
John Boyer, July 15, 1845, by cutting 10 acres oats	3 13
Sally Schoch, July 15, 1845, by cooking for harvest hands 5 days	1 25
Edward Kern, September 4, 1847, by 1 cast iron plow	5 25
Henry Stull, April 1, 1848, to 11 lbs of pork	33
Jacob Creager, March 12, 1848, to one-half bushel seed corn	15
Jonas Billman, June 10, 1848, by 5 days at post and rail fence	6 25
Ephraim Royer, June 10, 1848, to 1 cow and calf	10 00
John Decker, Sen., December 15, 1848, to 2 boys 4 days threshing wheat	1 50
James Miller, October 22, 1849, to 5 bushels wheat	3 75
Wm. Kolpetzer, October 22, 1849, by balance on plastering house	5 00
Lazarus Stull, December 12, 1849, by 12 days grubbing brush	7 50
Amos Stetler, December 27, 1849, to shoeing 2 horses with new shoes	1 67
Jacob Zieber, November 11, 1851, to 2 days threshing	1 00
Henry Shock, August 28, 1851, by threshing 416 bushels wheat	13 52
James Kortrite, January 15, 1852, to 4 bushels wheat	3 60
Wm. Shock, October 6, 1853, by threshing 360 bushels wheat	10 80
Sarah Spohn, November 27, 1854, by 14 weeks' housework	21 00
Enoch Dick, December 13, 1854, by 16 bushels oats	6 00
Wm. Bruner, December 11, 1855, to 10 bushels potatoes	3 75
Levi Heater, December 18, 1855, to 1 mare	105 00
Rebecca Miller, March 15, 1856, by 24½ weeks housekeeping	30 63
Samuel Wagoner, October 10, 1859, to 10 bushels apples	2 50
Joseph Burgner, December 19, 1862. Gravestone	37 00

The ages of the children left motherless by the death of Mrs. Catharine Burgner were nearly as follows: Jacob 11, David 9, Samuel 7, Joseph 5½, Mary 4 and Elizabeth 1½. The neighbors were very kind. Mrs. Julia Ann, wife of John Decker, Sen., readily consented to let her daughter Sarah, aged 21, assume the care of the household until after Mr. Burgner, October 18th, had secured the services of Miss Asenath Royer, aged 18, whose mother, formerly a next neighbor but now living nine miles away, had often befriended Mrs. Burgner. Miss Royer remained about eight months and did what she could, but being inexperienced and having incurred Mr. Burgner's displeasure by the improper use of his wife's wardrobe in dressing a large doll with which to play a joke on an old Englishman, she was superceded July 22, 1845, by Miss Sarah Schoch, aged 22, who had previously assisted her in cooking for a lot of harvest hands. Miss Schoch having had several years' experience as cook, seamstress, and maid of all work among well-to-do farmers in that vicinity, and being guided by the wise counsel of her mother, who lived near by, soon became an excellent housekeeper. Though short in stature she was broad-shouldered, compactly built and muscular, combining great physical strength and powers of endurance with well rounded symmetry of form. Her usual weight was upwards of three hundred pounds, yet she was active and her movements were always easy and graceful. Her small dimpled hands and supple fingers were marvels for deftness and dexterity. She could shoulder a three-bushel sack of wheat with apparent ease and throw it on her father's wagon, or with equal readiness plan and execute some tasteful design in artistic needle-work. She often took pride in excelling her bachelor friends at husking corn, shearing sheep, raking hay or binding wheat, and could distance the old maids at spinning yarn or cracking dry jokes. Her ruddy countenance and plump figure seemed the very picture of sound

health, and the word "tired" was not in her vocabulary. Her plethoric condition, which produced an occasional determination of blood to the head, however, often rendered her irritable and ill-tempered. She despised all idle and lazy persons and would often transfix them by her piercing glance and wilt them with her withering sarcasm. Her knowledge of books was very limited. She acquired the ability to read German at the Zion's Church Sunday-school when she was learning her catechism. She could not read English and could speak it only brokenly. Appreciating her present favorable opportunity to better her condition she entered cautiously into all the details of her responsible duties as matron and housekeeper at the Burgner homestead so as to ensure entire success. By her persevering industry, tireless energy, systematic order, scrupulous neatness, practical tact, sound judgment, prudent foresight and excellent management of everything entrusted to her care—as if trying to realize her exalted ideal of Mrs. Catharine Burgner's housekeeping—she soon made the whole domestic machinery of the household from cellar to garret and from house to barn move off with the ease and regularity of clock-work. She also took a kindly interest in the welfare of the children, anticipated and supplied their wants—wholesome food, comfortable clothing, proper discipline—and maintained such an active, personal interest in her surroundings—the kitchen garden, the poultry yard, the pig-sty, the wood-pile, etc., at which she set the children to work—that Mr. Burgner was happily relieved of many routine chores and enabled to give more time to the larger concerns of the farm.

Miss Schoch was at this time a nominal member of the Evangelical Association or Albright church, at the Rough Stone meeting-house, one mile south-west of Flat Rock, where, during a season of religious awakening she had been "converted" to that faith, though she had previously been a strict Lutheran. In the month of May, 1846, having per-

haps fallen from grace, she again became a seeker of religion at a Methodist revival, and was received on probation into the German Methodist Episcopal church, by Rev. Bahrenburg, at the Old Stone school house, Flat Rock, and in October following into full membership.

Mr. Burgner's worldly prospects as a farmer were at this time quite flattering. Of the 160 acres of forest land which he had entered sixteen years previous to this time 100 were now cleared and under good cultization, yielding abundant harvests. He was out of debt and had begun laying by a sum of money for the erection of a brick house in the near future. His children were growing up into habits of industry and thrift and would soon enable him to dispense largely with hired help on the farm. What he needed most was a permanent housekeeper, like Miss Schoch, at least until his little daughters should grow up into womanhood. No one knew this better than she, yet, though she had done what she could to render herself indispensable and acceptable to him, he had never broached the subject of matrimony to her, which was the only condition on which she would remain. He had no doubt thought upon the subject but had hesitated to pluck so large a rose for fear of the secret thorn. Hence, to bring matters to a crisis, she resorted to a bold stroke of strategy. Feeling that the subtle web of kindly influences which she had been so long weaving had completely encircled him and that she was now mistress of the situation, she coolly told him that he must look for another housekeeper at once as she could not remain with his family more than two weeks longer because she had about made up her mind to accept an offer elsewhere which would secure her a permanent home. This had the desired effect and put Mr. Burgner into a serious mood. A strange sense of loneliness at once came over him with visions of incompetent housekeepers, soggy bread, rancid butter, tainted meat, unwashed garments and neglected children,

and before the two weeks had expired Miss Schoch had the anticipated satisfaction of coyly accepting an offer of marriage from him, which was soon after consummated at the residence of George Bellman, Justice of the Peace, October 15, 1846. The puzzling labor question having thus been solved by the union of capital and labor into one firm, mutual, equitable and perpetual, the whole family now moved forward with a new impulse toward to the goal of financial prosperity. The new wife was highly gratified with her newly attained sense of ownership in the farm and all its varied interests and readily joined her husband in planning to make the most of their opportunities. As an incentive to thrift in her sphere he agreed to let her have as pin-money all that she and the children could make from the sale of butter, eggs, lard, soap, wool and similar home products, and gave the children the ownership of pet colts, calves, lambs and pigs, and such money as they might earn by doing odd jobs of work at home or for the neighbors. The result was a closer economy and a largely increased production, but an enormous consumption of grain and mill-feed. She was thus enabled to supply all her needs in the way of clothing and to lay by money for the furnishing of their prospective new dwelling. Being anxious to get out of "the old shell of a house" as she derisively termed their newed log cabin, in the chinking of which the spotted house-snake and the pestiferous bed-bug had found a secure lodgement, Mrs. Burgner urged the erection of a new family residence as soon as possible.

Accordingly, during the winter of 1847-8, and the intervals later, that could be spared from farm work, Mr. Burgner and his eldest son quarried and hauled blue limestone from the Grimes farm, one mile east, for the wall of the cellar, thirty-two feet square and eight feet deep, procured sand from the Grove farm, on the Kilburn road, lime from Bellevue, brick from Weaver's Corners, rough lumber



MRS. R. M. BURGNER (33).

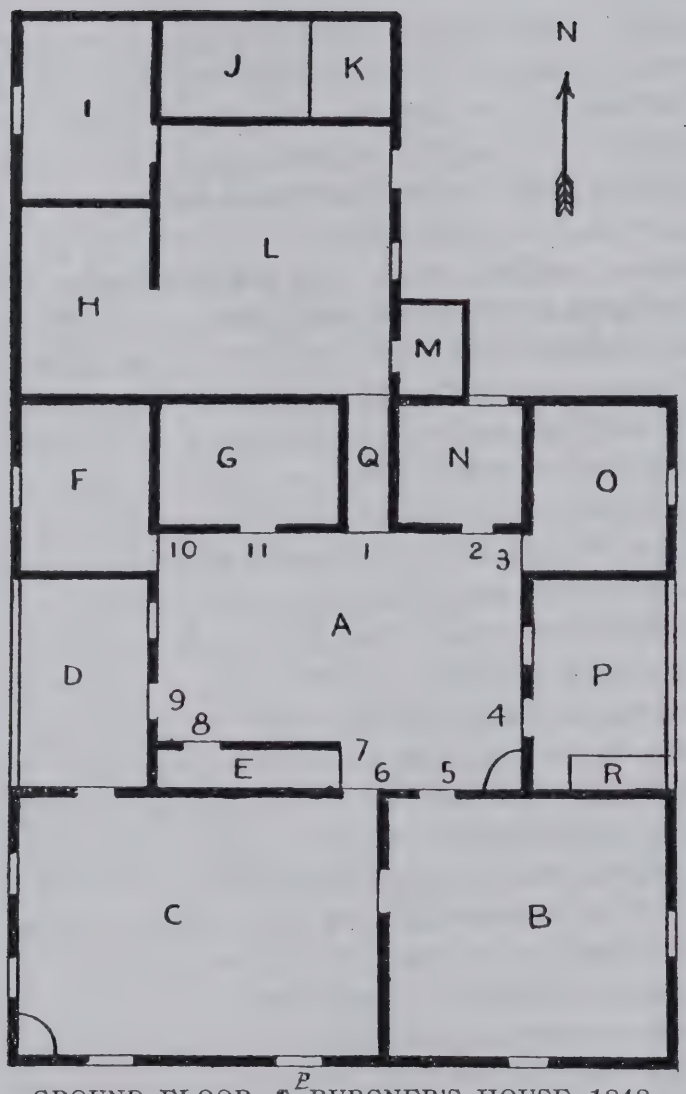
from Tucks' saw-mill, and pine and poplar lumber and shingles from Sandusky City. During the spring and summer of 1848 the stone-and-brick work of the main part of the house was done by Jonas Billman and Isaac Joseph assisted by Solomon Alexander and Ephraim Royer, Mr. Burgner's eldest son mixing all the mortar and serving as brick and hod carrier, for which he received many compliments from the jolly masons. The carpenter work was done by Levi Korner and James Miller assisted by Fred Kramer and others, and the painting by an old Englishman who did excellent work. The plastering and whitewashing was done by William Kolpetzer, who afterwards went to "Bleeding Kansas" and was shot in cold blood by border ruffians from Missouri for being an abolitionist. In the fall of 1848 the house was ready for occupancy, though not completed, and the family moved into it. Work was resumed and finished in the spring of 1849, the old house demolished and a large wing attached to the main building on the north. The yard was then graded up nearly four feet with clay from a pond dug near the barn for the watering of cattle, and was fronted along the road by a wall of cut stone on which was placed a neat white picket fence. The half mile of crooked rail fence, in a line with the picket fence, was then taken away and replaced by a post-and-rail fence built by David and John Billman. During the building of the house Mrs. Burgner was assisted in the kitchen by Miss Rebecca M. Miller, whose cheerful disposition and social nature brought sunshine into the hearts of Mr. Burgner's little daughters, who seldom got a kind look or an approving word from their step-mother.

In order to save his portly wife the toilsome use of stairways Mr. Burgner planned to have as many rooms as possible on the first floor. Hence the main building was made only a story and a half high, with a square cottage roof, at the apex of which was a large trap-door opening

upwards. There was only one large square room up stairs. This was lighted by two windows from the upper porches, and bordered by low garrets. On the first floor were seven rooms, two porches, two stairways and a hall. The living room, which was in the centre and served as kitchen and dining room, had eleven doors: two leading into a sitting room and a parlor, south, two into stairways, cellar and loft, two upon porches, east and west, and one each into corner bed rooms, north-east and north-west, between which were buttery and clothes-press separated by a hall, which latter opened into the wing containing a well, cistern, bake-oven, meal-room, wood-room, store-room, etc.

The new house having been completed according to her wishes Mrs. Burgner proceeded to furnish it in the most approved style of which she was capable, with carpets, curtains, suits, mirrors and other fixtures bought with her accumulated pin-money. In doing this she showed good common sense and good taste, although she confined her purchases to those articles which she could not induce her husband to buy. Whenever she exceeded his rigid ideas of christian plainness and simplicity in adornment she claimed and exercised the right to do what she pleased with her own money. This occasionally led to unpleasant occurrences.

On the 2d day of June, 1849, Anna—relict of Nicholas Schenefelt, of Kentucky, a soldier of the Revolution—a pensioner, maternal grandmother of Mrs. Burgner, came to live in the family and was assigned the south-west room. Here she died July 12, 1849, in the 88th year of her age. During her brief stay Mr. Burgner's eldest son, aged 15½, made a public profession of religion at a meeting held by Rev. J. C. Bright, of the United Brethren Church, in the barn of George Schoch, at Flat Rock, and soon after began to take turns with his father in conducting family worship at home and to attend the Friday evening prayer meetings held for several years at the Decker school house.



GROUND FLOOR—S. BURGNER'S HOUSE, 1848.

A, Dining-room. B, Bed-room. C, Parlor. D, Porch. E, Stairway. F, Bed-room. G, Clothes-room. H, Wood-room. I, Meal-room. J, Store-room. K, Bake-oven. L, Wash-room. M, Well-room. N, Buttery. O, Bedroom. P, Porch. Q, Hall. R, Trap-door.

In the spring of 1850, Mr. Burgner built a new horse-barn and carriage-house and bought a large family carriage so that he could take his whole family of eight persons to church, rain or shine. To accommodate his wife they usually went alternately to the Christian and to the Methodist meetings, but when important services were held by both societies on the same day it was often difficult to suit both parties, and if Mrs. Burgner could not always have the preference, which was sometimes unreasonable, she would be offended and refuse to go to church at all for weeks together. For this reason the faithful ministers of the German M. E. Church, among whom was the Rev. Peter Schneider, of precious memory, for nearly three years held regular services at the Burgner homestead so as to give her no excuse for absence from public worship nor for the neglect of personal piety. She made them many fair promises, but usually failed in the performance and finally left the church. Her aim had been to induce Mr. Burgner to leave the hated "Christians" and join her church, but failing in this she again "fell from grace." Her heart was now set only on the accumulation of wealth and she looked forward to many long years of ease and pleasure in the family mansion of which she was queen. In the winter of 1853-4 she again posed as a seeker of religion, at the Christian Church, to the great joy of her husband, but the results were transient as the morning dew. Her conduct toward him and his younger children was often very unkind, but they bore it with meekness. She was no doubt the victim of some inherited mental infirmity and under the influence of a meddlesome woman, near by, who constantly supplied her with tales of scandal and lying slander concerning the Christians. She never gave the writer of this sketch an unkind word. She always claimed to be consistent with herself, her early training and her peculiar environments.

NOTE.—During the summer of 1854 the Asiatic cholera raged in Sandusky City and other portions of northern Ohio and Peter Burgner's second son, David, aged 18, fell a victim, August 6th, and was buried the same day. Mrs. Burgner washed the garments and bedding of the deceased, and two days later, at sundown, she also lay a corpse. The neighbors were panic stricken and physicians urged immediate interment. She was buried by a few of her friends, in a rude box, in the Zion cemetery, at midnight, just as the full moon stood on the meridan. After her death Mr. Burgner's daughters kept house for him, assisted by hired help, among whom were Misses A. Spohn, M. Norris, Julia Bigley and Rebecca Miller. His sons, Jacob and Samuel, having left home at 18 to teach and to attend school, the farm was was worked by his son Joseph, who was also a school teacher and an amateur stenographer of the Benn Pitman and A. J. Graham systems of shorthand. He was assisted by renters living in their house built by W. Baker, 1845. Mr. Burgner's children were now all members of the United Brethren Church.

On the 15th of April, 1862, Peter Burgner married Miss Sarah A. Decker and went to live with her and her mother at their home one mile south. Here he bought a lot of land adjoining theirs, and the three lived peaceably together for thirteen years. His son Joseph died of typhoid fever in the fall of 1862. Mr. Burgner then sold his old farm to Robert Lowry for $10,000, and divided some of the money among his children. The homestead is now owned by William Moyer. In the fall of 1863 Peter Burgner and his brother John viewed and advised the purchase of fifty acres of land, by Jacob Burgner, near Fremont, Ohio. On the 25th of January, 1875, Peter Burgner's third wife died, of jaundice, and was buried in the Decker lot, Bellevue cemetery. He soon after sold his farm, released courtesy on his wife's farm, and went to live with his eldest daughter, Mrs. Mary Biechler, near York Center, Sandusky county, Ohio. Here he remained three years, during which time he often visited the family of his son Jacob, near Fremont, Ohio, his daughter, Mrs. Elizabeth Maurer, near Monticello, Ind., and occasionally his old friends elsewhere. In the winter of 1876-7 he was accidentally thrown from a sleigh into a bank of crusted snow dislocating his left shoulder and causing internal injuries which perhaps shortened his life. He died at the home of Mr. Henry Biechler, York township, Sandusky county, Ohio, January 16, 1878, after an illness of only two days. During the last few weeks of his life he seemed in better health than usual, was more cheerful, and looked forward to a longer lease of life. He united with the Christian Church in 1840 and remained a faithful and consistent member till death. He was always liberal in the support of the christian ministry. He was a great bible reader and died in full hope of a blessed immortality. Though three times bereft of a companion and having followed four of his sons to the grave, he could still say, "Not my will, but thine, O Lord, be done." His funeral services were conducted in the Evangelical Church, near York Center, January 18, 1878, by Rev. Z. S. Vail, who had been his pastor for more than thirty-five years. His theme was: "The earthly house and the house not made with hands." Peter Burgner's estate was settled by his son Jacob, administrator, and a marble monument erected to his memory in the family burial lot, in the Free Chapel cemetery, York township, Sandusky county, Ohio.



DR. S. H. BURGNER (35).

blistered!" In March, 1860, he began the practice of medicine, in partnership with Dr. H. L. Harris, at Bellevue, Ohio. On the 11th of April, 1861, he married Miss Sarah C. Miller, daughter of Isaac and Polly (Seltzer) Miller, at the home of Mrs. Lucinda Persons, Sandusky City, and they soon after began housekeeping at Bellevue, Ohio. She was a member of the Free Will Baptist Church and he of the United Brethren, but they now both united with the M. E. Church and became leaders of the church choir. He was also an active worker in the Order of the Sons of Temperance. One year later they moved to Flat Rock, about three miles south, where their only child, Orielle Elizabeth, was born April 22, 1862. Here Dr. Burgner's wife died July 14, 1862, after a brief illness from congestion of the brain, supposed to have been occasioned by over-exertion in marching with her Sunday-school class to a picnic on the 4th of July. Two days previous to her death she played on her cottage organ, of her own accord, and sang with a clear voice, when alone in her room—her husband being busy in his office—the entire hymn beginning,

"There is a reaper whose name is death,
And with his sickle keen,
He reaps the bearded grain at a breath,
And the flowers that grow between."

and ending,

"O not in cruelty, not in wrath,
The reaper came that day.
'Twas an angel visited the green earth
And took the flowers away."

As the recurrence of the chills and fever became more frequent and severe and she felt that she was dying, she committed her daughter, Orielle, to the care of her sister Rebecca, wife of J. Burgner, bid her friends good bye and joined with them in singing familiar hymns of christian triumph until her spirit took its flight. Dr. Burgner was almost overcome with grief at this sudden and unexpected



MRS. ORIELLE E. M'KEE (44).

event which for a time blighted his fondest hopes of success in his chosen profession. He was also deeply chagrined at the thought that while he had often been instrumental in saving the lives of others his best medical skill united with that of Dr. Harris had not been able to save his own wife. Her death had come to him like a clap of thunder in a clear sky. The shock was so great to his sensitive nature that his health began to give way and he soon found himself unable to attend to the calls of his patients. He was taken sick with typhoid fever, at his father's old home, a few days later, and lay for several weeks in a critical condition. He longed to die and rejoin his loved one, without whom life to him on earth seem no longer worth the living. The only cord which now held his lone spirit to earth was love for his darling child, the image of his idolized wife. Health being at length restored he again resumed his practice at Flat Rock, his kind sister Lizzie serving as housekeeper, nurse and matron for himself and daughter, until April 7, 1863, when he married the intimate friend and former schoolmate of his deceased wife, Miss Nellie M. Whitlock, of Maumee City, Ohio. He soon after bought a house and lot on Kilbourne street, Bellevue, which he made his permanent residence.

During his medical practice in 1863–4, he sometimes found himself incompetent to counsel intelligently, in critical cases, with physicians of the Old School, and decided—as a matter of satisfaction to himself and of duty to his patients—to attended another course of medical lectures. In the fall of 1864, having placed his daughter, Orielle, a second time and permanently, under the care of Mrs. Rebecca Burgner, and left his wife well provided for by him at the home of her mother, he took a full course of lectures, 1,000, and graduated with honor at the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa., March 10, 1865. His eye was often so weak that he was obliged to hire other students to

read to him. On his return to Bellevue, his wife having rejoined him, he again went into partnership with Dr. Harris. He now entered at once upon an extensive and lucrative practice in which he was confident of success. But his ambition was too great for his physicial strength. His kind and sympathetic nature often led him to feel undue anxiety and solicitude for his patients and to suffer loss of sleep and exposure to bad weather which needlessly wasted his vitality. In order to expedite his long drives into the country he kept three high-spirited horses, the driving of which was also needlessly exhausting and hazardous. During the fall of 1865 his health began to fail more rapidly and slight hemorrhages from the lungs often warned him of coming danger. His friends often urged him to quit his country practice, but he said he would "rather wear out than rust out." He still hoped against hope. About the 1st of November, 1865, after a long drive, he was taken with severe hemorrhage of the lungs which nearly proved fatal. This occured at his dinner table, in the presence of his wife, his brother Jacob and his old friend Isaac Miller. He at once took to his bed and sent for Dr. Goodson, druggist, of Bellevue, who from that time became his daily counsellor. Dr. A. R. Severance, a near neighbor, also made many welcome calls. Dr. J. B. Rice, of Fremont, O., was also called as counsel. The hemorrhage was checked, but it was soon followed by pulmonary phthisis (consumption) from which he never recovered. He lingered—attended by his wife—at his home and among kind friends—in the families of J. B. Higbee, Isaac Kern, Peter Burgner, Henry Biechler and Edward Kern—who took him out to ride, in pleasant weather, whenever he was able, until after the holidays. Then, knowing that his end was near and that his fondest earthly hopes were delusive, he requested to be taken back to his home at Bellevue. Here he died January 20, 1866, near midnight, just as a terrific thunder storm swept the



ISAAC MILLER (33).

country and the weather suddenly changed from a sultry and oppressive atmosphere to one of intense cold. Dr. Severance, an estimable christian gentleman, attended Dr. Burgner in his last hours, conversed freely with him in regard to his hope in Christ, and witnessed his joyful exit from the scenes of earth. His last words were, "All is peace, perfect peace." A pleasant smile remained on his face when he lay cold in death.

Dr. Burgner was buried beside his first wife, in the Free Chapel cemetery, three miles west of Bellevue. A heavy marble slab marks his resting place. His estate was settled by B. P. Smith, administrator. His daughter Orielle was represented by her uncle, J. Burgner, as guardian. Dr. Burgner's widow remained among friends at Bellevue about a year, after which she returned to live with her mother, at Maumee. Here she married Alonzo S. Bacon—a kind and intelligent gentleman who was later a well-to-do farmer and stock raiser—November 22, 1870, with whom she lived upwards of eighteen years, upon a large farm on the Maumee river, about one mile above Grand Rapids, Wood county, Ohio. At one corner of this farm she taught school ten terms. After this her health was delicate. She suffered from a nervous difficulty which rendered her almost entirely helpless from January 1, 1887, until her death, which occurred April 25, 1889.

The following letter from Dr. W. H. Budlong, an intimate friend and schoolmate of Dr. Burgner when at Philadelphia, on learning of his death, will explain itself:

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 2, 1866.

MR. JACOB BURGNER,

Dear Sir:—It was with feelings of sadness and sorrow that I read the contents of your letter received a few days since—such sadness and sorrow as can be felt only by those

who have learned to respect and admire by long and close association.

The intimacy of college life—eight hours in the class room side by side for long months, relieved only by the tedious toil at midnight hour, resulted in our almost thinking and acting for each other. My thoughts were his and his mine. Unawares we had seemingly become one. How could it be otherwise? And being thus, you can only faintly imagine the friendship that existed between us. God and ourselves know its strength and sacredness.

How well do I remember the radiance that lit up his brow when he received the glad intelligence that the hope cherished so long, the honors so earnestly sought, had at last been realized and won. Success was his, and he had passed No. 1 through all his examinations. And no less pleased was he, when he learned of my success and that we stood side by side in our class.

But the parting hour came—a hurried "Good bye," and the locomotive carried him with almost lighting speed to those he loved and who were waiting to welcome him. How little I then thought that in less than a year he would be with us no more. With a noble intellect and a professional talent that only seemed waiting to be called out, we all prophesied for him a brilliant career and much of happiness and success. But God willed it otherwise. And shall we complain? A wife will mourn for and miss him, a child call for father and find him not, a brother and father feel a void that cannot be filled, and a college chum sheds a tear as he peruses his books and thinks of him who will be with us no more. But may we not, one and all, unite and try to say, "Father, thy will, not mine, be done."

Will you please to send me Mrs. Dr. Burgner's address? Be kind enough to extend to her my heartfelt sympathy and best regards, accepting the same for yourself.

Yours truly, W. H. Budlong.

KEY TO THE BURGNER FAMILY TREE.

A. PETER BURGNER.
B. SALOME BURKHART.

C. LEONARD CONRAD.
D. AUGET RETTIG.

E. JACOB BURGNER.
F. MARY CONRAD.

G. SALOME SHIREY.
- I. John Shirey.
- II. Peter Shirey.
- III. Catharine Asmus.
  1. Sarah Asmus.
  2. Henry Asmus.
  3. Mary Ellen Asmus.
  4. John Asmus.
  5. George Asmus.
  6. Orie Elizabeth Asmus.
- IV. Mary Shirey.
- V. George Shirey.
  1. Laura Catharine Shirey.
  2. David Arthur Shirey.
  3. Charles Edward Shirey.
  4. Jacob Henry Shirey.

H. PETER BURGNER.
- I. Jacob Burgner.
  1. Mary Alice Burgner.
  2. Sarah Kittie Burgner.
  3. Peter Linneus Burgner.
  4. Louis Elvero Burgner.
- II. David Burgner.
- III. Samuel H. Burgner.
  1. Orielle Elizabeth Burgner.
- IV. Joseph H. Burgner.
- V. Mary Biechler.
  1. Samuel Peter Biechler.
  2. Lizzie Ada Biechler.
  3. John Franklin Biechler.
  4. Laura May Biechler.
  5. Orie Estelle Biechler.
  6. Amanda Viola Biechler.
- VI. Elizabeth Maurer.
  1. Alma Blanche Maurer.
  2. Charles Maurer.
  3. Franklin Maurer.
  4. Lucy Maurer.
  5. Walter Maurer.
- VII. Peter Burgner.

I. JOHN BURGNER.
- I. Jacob Burgner.
- II. Daniel Burgner.
  1. Henry Franklin Burgner.
  2. John William Burgner.
  3. Charles Edgar Burgner.
  4. Hiram Melvin Burgner.
  5. Oliver Nelson Burgner.
  6. Ora Ellen Burgner.
- III. George Burgner.
  1. Arthur Erastus Burgner.
  2. Cora Arvina Burgner.
  3. Orven Alvertus Burgner.
  4. Clara Viola Burgner.
  5. John Wesley Burgner.
  6. Mary Catharine Burgner.
  7. Della May Burgner.
- IV. Samuel Burgner.
  1. Elemer E. Burgner.
  2. Emma Jane Burgner.
  3. John Nelson Burgner.
  4. Aaron Erastus Burgner.
  5. George Edward Burgner.
- V. Peter Burgner.
- VI. Sarah Swigert.
  1. George Albert Swigert.
  2. Amanda Ellen Swigert.
- VII. David Burgner.
  1. Ida May Burgner.

J. JACOB BURGNER.

K. DAVID BURGNER.
- I. Felicia Koplin.
  1. Babe Koplin.
  2. Chalmers Koplin.
  3. Louis Edgar Koplin.
  4. Mary Koplin.
  5. Clarrie Koplin.
  6. Bessie Koplin.
  7. George Elsworth Koplin.
  8. Ethel Koplin.
- II. George Burgner.
  1. Lillie M. Burgner.
  2. George Edwin Burgner.
  3. Bessie Wineta Burgner.
  4. David Harwood Burgner.
  5. Sadie Ora Burgner.

III. Sarah Jane Burgner.
IV. Jacob H. Burgner.
1. Walter Linneus Burgner.

V. Willie Burgner.
VI. Annie Rubard.
1. Harry Edward Rubard.
2. Mabel Elizabeth Rubard.
3. Gertrude E. Rubard.

L. SAMUEL BURGNER.
I. Mary Jane Price.
1. David Price.
2. Samuel Ira Price.
3. Wm. Emanuel Price.
4. Clement Eziah Price.

II. Jackson Burgner.
1. Clarence Leroy Burgner.
2. Clemence J. Burgner.
3. Clyde Selner Burgner.
4. Lloyd Samuel Burgner.

III. Martha Ellen Burgner.

IV. Melissa Louisa Burgner.

V. Anna Burgner.

M. GEORGE BURGNER.
I. Amanda Proehl.
1. Clara Bertha Proehl.
2. Vincent B. Proehl.
3. Earl George Proehl.

III. Emma Burgner.
IV. Clara Mitchell.

II. Mary Becker.
1. Anna Maud Becker.
2. Lela Clara Becker.

N. ELIZABETH HOLLINGER.
I. George Hollinger.
1. David Hollinger.
2. Amanda Hollinger.
3. Babe Hollinger.

II. Mary Shoup.
1. John Shoup.
2. Elizabeth Idella Shoup.
3. Frederick Edward Shoup.
4. Nora Ann Shoup.
5. Frank Cornelius Shoup.
6. Mary Malena Shoup.

III. Jacob Hollinger.
1. John Hollinger.
2. Ida P. Hollinger.
3. Burton W. Hollinger.
4. Babe Hollinger.

IV. Isaac Hollinger.
1. Dallas C. Hollinger.
2. Orie Iona Hollinger.
3. Floyd Leon Hollinger.
4. Harlan Dain Hollinger.
5. Ivan Clare Hollinger.

V. Samuel Hollinger.

VI. Sarah Hollinger.
VII. John Hollinger.
VIII. Daniel Hollinger.
1. Sadie Hollinger.
2. Nettie Iona Hollinger.

O. ANNA BURGNER.

P. DANIEL BURGNER.
I. George Burgner.

II. Alfred F. Burgner.

III. Catharine Ellen Scott.
1. David Clinton Scott.
2. Daniel Franklin Scott.
3. Bertie Kline Scott.
4. William Andrew Scott.
5. Ludiska Irene Scott.
6. Kate Melinda Scott.

IV. Melinda Garber.
1. Mary Ellen Garber.
2. Clamenza Ethel Garber.

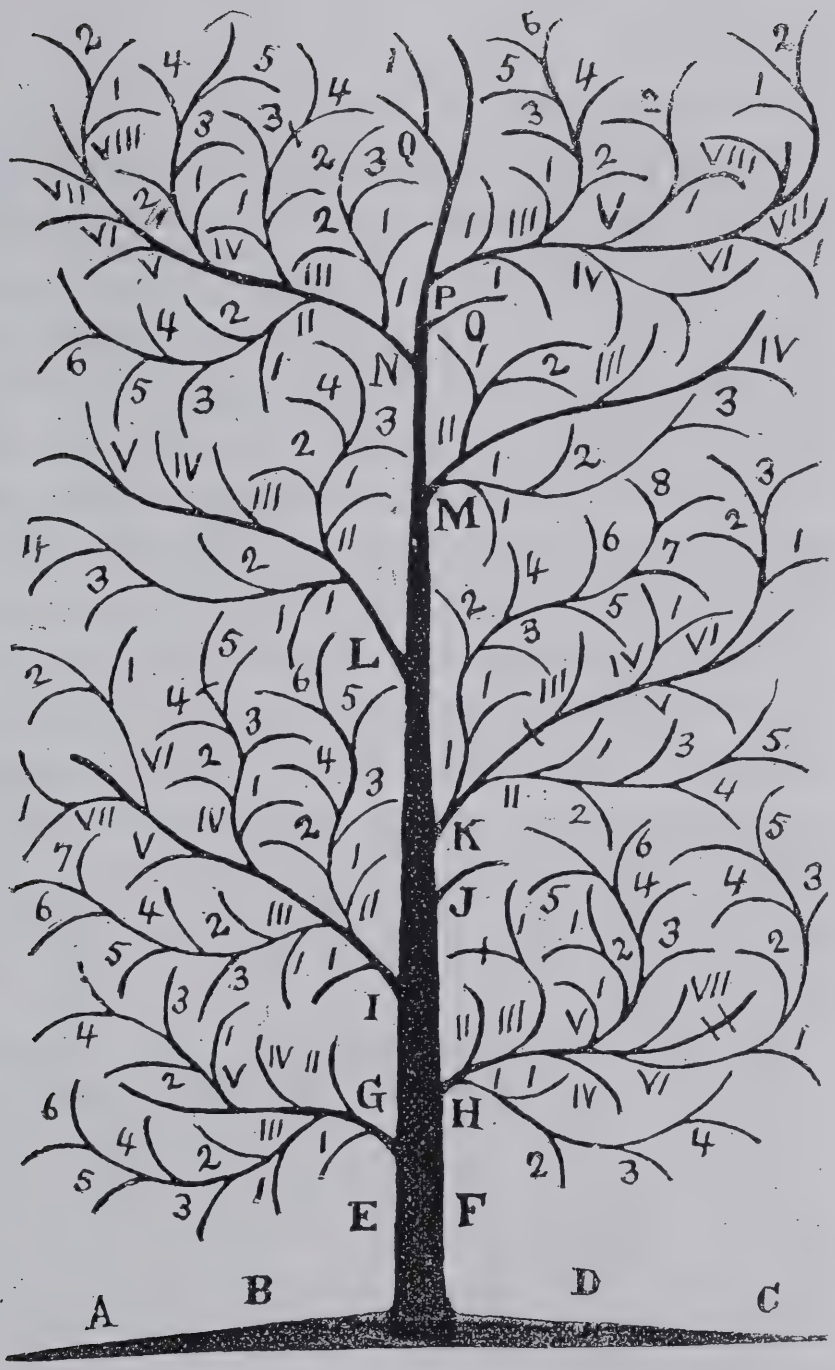
V. Emma Jane Steele.
1. Georgia Ann Steele.
2. Eva Louis Steele.

VI. John Mathias Burgner.
1. Jesse Orlando Burgner.

VII. Andrew James Burgner.
1 Bessie Verbel Burgner.
2. Russel Vincent Burgner.

VIII. Olin Clyde Burgner.

Q. MARY CLAY.
I. Israel Clay.



JACOB BURGNER (6) FAMILY TREE.

Our Tree

Jacob Burgner, of Oberlin, O., son of Peter and Catharine (Hollinger) Burgner, was born in a hewed log cabin on his father's farm, in the region formerly known as the "Oak Openings," in Thompson township, Seneca county, Ohio, at about 9 o'clock, a. m., on Tuesday, Nov. 5th, 1833. Let some kind astrologer cast his horoscope. In physical traits he resembled his father and in mind his mother. His infancy was subject to severe tests of the vital forces, insomuch that the issues of life and death often hung in even scale and it was only by the most careful nursing that he was enabled to cross the Rubicon into childhood. He was rocked at first like the papoose of an Indian chief in a sort of hammock swung endwise in front of the cabin hearth and later in a borrowed nursery cradle. As soon as he was able to crawl readily across the floor his father tested him in regard to his natural instincts for some trade or profession by placing a variety of tools and other objects along one side of the room and then holding him up to gaze at them from the opposite side and allowing him to crawl to the one his childish fancy might select. As he struck a bee-line for a pen-knife—then much used in sharpening goose quill pens—it was regarded as an omen that he was to become a "ready writer." Hence his requests for writing materials were always cheerfully granted. At the age of four he was able to imitate with some skill the iron-clad copies set him by his father, which resembled the familiar "pot-hooks" that hung in a row on the long iron crane above the big back-log in the old fashioned fire-place. At five he had learned the German and English alphabets and the a-b-abs, and was able to read easy lessons in Noah Webster's Elementary Spelling Book.

At six he was sent to a country school in the woods about half a mile south. His first teacher was John Grimes, the son of a Yankee neighbor, who was very kind to him in his extreme diffidence. Being assisted at home by his par-

ents and stimulated by praise and other rewards from his teachers he made rapid progress in his studies and committed to memory many pages of his text-books, but his mind was often overtasked and his health injured by close confinement in the crowded, unventilated log school house, where he spent the first twelve years of his school life. He was usually so intent on his books that he neglected to take fresh air and exercise in out-of-door games. He drew the highest prizes for "head-marks" in his classes, became the "champion speller" of the neighborhood and was the first to undertake the study of Kirkham's Grammar and Colburn's Intellectual Arithmetic, for which unusual attempts at "high larnin" he was often ridiculed by the other pupils. Active out-of-door work on his father's farm during the greater part of each year, the constant care of live stock, and frequent horse back riding when going on errands to town or to distant neighbors barely saved him from an early death as a book-worm.

He attended the first German and English Sunday schools in that vicinity—Lutheran, Reformed and Christian —memorized his mother's German catechism and prayer book, read and re-read many volumes of the American Tract Society drawn from the English S. S. Library at the Free Chapel of the Christian Church, two miles north, and recited to his teachers from memory nearly one-half of the New Testament. For want of proper guidance, however, his mind became an over-crowded lumber-room of unclassified facts instead of a self-reliant work-shop, and on account of the prevailing ignorance in regard to the laws of health he was often in danger of being "destroyed for lack of knowledge." His parents in mistaken kindness and amid the rush of worldly cares often gave him physic for every slight infirmity and thus hindered and impaired the restorative powers of nature. While running the gauntlet of repeated attacks of fever and ague, bowel troubles and other

diseases peculiar to childhood and youth, he likewise fell into the clutches of several Old School doctors who dosed and drugged and bled him without stint, leaving him nearly half dead—a semi-invalid for life. Their medicines were too strong and often did more harm than good; poisoning the system, converting acute diseases into chronic ones and retarding recovery from both. They injured his hearing by the excessive use of quinine, lossened his teeth with calomel, spoiled his stomach with emetics, irritated his intestines with cathartics, lowered his vitality by blood-letting, and demoralized his whole physical system. A severe attack of measles left him with a life-long trouble in his throat and repeated bad colds with chronic catarrh along the whole line of the alimentary canal. Before entering his teens he was tortured with the horrors of dyspepsia, annoyed by a hacking cough, weakened by night sweats—which were aggravated by sleeping in pernicious feather-beds—and threatened with quick consumption. The death of his mother when he was eleven years old had at first increased his infirmities by causing him to look too much on the dark side of life and to brood over his misfortunes, but the later remembrance of her pure christian life and wise counsels now led him with a strong will to shun evil thoughts, bad books and bad company, and to seek relief from the Great Physician.

Having for several years through fear of death tried in vain to lead a satisfactory Christian life in secret he now from a sense of duty made a public profession of religion at a revival meeting held in the threshing-floor of a barn, at Flat Rock, O., by Rev. J. C. Bright, in the month of June, 1849. On the 24th of August, following, he joined the Church of the United Brethren in Christ, at the Mook School-house, one mile west, where he served five years as class-leader and superintendent of a union Sunday-school. He was baptized by immersion, Aug. 25, 1849, in the mill-

dam of Mr. M. Burton, of Castalia, near the residence of Henry Scouten, in Townsend township, Sandusky county, O., and soon after experienced great joy and peace in believing in Christ. The consolations of religion and the cheering society and warm sympathy of new-found christian friends, whom he had formerly shunned, were to him now a better remedy for a "mind diseased" and for the "ills that flesh is heir to" than all the nauseous drugs he had ever swallowed. From this time forward he kept a daily record of his religious experience, in which he tried to declineate with fidelity the strategic points in many an unseen spiritual battle-field, where, with fear and trembling, like Bunyan's christian, he often contended with "the world, the flesh and the devil."

Inspired with a fresh hope of recovery from his bodily and mental ailments he cast about to find the best available means to that end. With strong faith in botanical remedies he now dispensed entirely with the use of patent medicines, took a heroic course of medical teatment with a noted European root-and-herb doctor—M. Obermiller, near the Roman Catholic Church and Convent, south of Flat Rock, O.,—for several years, and then followed up his partial recovery by a vigorous self-application of the water-cure treatment and careful dieting, as he had learned them from the lectures of Dr. Lorin Andrews and Dr. A. D. Lord, at a teacher's institute, Republic, O., and from several books on Hydropathy, published by Fowlers and Wells, N. Y. His health continued to improve slowly under this treatment for many years afterwards, and the frequent use of the cold water bath and crash towel and the total abstinence from tea, coffee, pork, tobacco and ardent spirits, became an agreeable habit.—In the Spring of 1850 he took a journey on foot to Summit county, O., 100 miles and return, to visit relatives, in company with his uncles, John Willard and John Hollinger, of Dekalb county, Ind., making a map of the route

traveled. At Clinton O., he met for the last time his maternal grandfather, Jacob Hollinger, Sen., aged 68, in feeble health and with mind impaired, but indulging a comfortable hope of heaven.

Having inherited an aptitude and liking for farm work Mr. Burgner always entered into it with a will and soon became skilled in the use of the old time cumbrous tools and toilsome pioneer methods of those days, heretofore described, which on a stiff clay soil and among roots, stumps and "nigger heads" afforded him many a salutary "health lift;" but his thirst for knowledge was such that he seldom went to his daily toil without some book or newspaper in his pocket to be read through, or some lesson to be memorized during his resting spells. It was perhaps on this account that his father kindly offered to give him his freedom at eighteen instead of twenty-one and to furnish him with money to pay his expenses for several years at some academy or college. He accepted the freedom but declined the money, preferring to "paddle his own canoe," cultivate the habit of self-reliance, become a "self-made man" and save his inheritance for a "rainy day." His theory was that the school of poverty, adversity, and patient labor was a truer test of the mettle of men and would do more to enable them to fight the battles of life than the possession of wealth or scholastic lore. He likewise refused the offer of a good position as clerk in a store at Bellevue, O., on account of religious scruples. He had many occasions, however, to regret his narrow and meandering course in later life.

At the age of 17 he taught a common school in his father's district and during the next five Winters he taught other schools in that vicinity. His wages meanwhile rose from $10 per month of 26 days to $32 per month of 22 days. His Summer seasons were spent in hard work on his father's farm or that of some neighbor and the intervening seasons of Spring and Fall at some school away from home. In the

spring of 1852, at the urgent request of Rev. J. C. Bright, he attended one term of 17 weeks at Otterbein University, Westerville, O., which was under the management of the United Brethren Church, on the Oberlin plan of co-education and a manual labor system, with Rev. L. Davis, president. Between the years 1852 and 1856 he attended three terms at the Seneca County Academy, Republic, O., under Prof. A. Schuyler, and three more terms at Westerville, pursuing at each place only select studies, boarding himself and paying his way by his own earnings. In the Fall of 1856 he returned to Westerville with the purpose of completing a classical course, but a year later was obliged to give up the study of Latin and Greek on account of poor health and sore eyes and to confine himself to the scientific course. He earned some money while at school by manual labor at ten cents an hour, giving phrenological charts at fifty cents a head and teaching classes in geography and phonography at $20 each per term. On the 10th of May, 1858, he was rescued from drowning in the swollen waters of Alum Creek. near town, by his brave schoolmate, J. O. Boggs, of New Jersey, aided by other students who joined hands and dived after him. He had sunk the third time in deep, rapid water, and while holding his breath to the point of exhaustion the memories of his entire past life had flashed across his mind like a vivid panorama. The shock to his nervous system was such that he could not study nor sleep for several weeks. Whenever he fell into a doze from weariness he would dream of drowning. The Summer vacation of 1857 was spent by him in farm work near Westerville, O., and that of 1858 in haying and harvesting on the farm of his uncle, Jacob Hollinger, near Clinton, O., and in canvassing that vicinity, later, as book agent for the sale of the works of Dr. Livingstone and Elisha Kent Kane. This gave him a good opportunity to study human nature and to get much sensible advice gratis. One lusty farmer gave him a pity-

ing look and said, "Well, I knew your dad, many years ago, but *he always worked for a living!*"

While a student at Westerville he was an active member of the Otterbein Lyceum, organized in 1852, a charter member of the Otterbein Philomathean Society, organized in 1857, and first secretary of the Young Men's Ministerial Association, organized in 1858. During his first term he boarded and lodged at the farm house of Mrs. A. B. Cornell, south of the village, at $1.37 1-2 per week, and during his last term he boarded in the pleasant family of his excellent teacher, Prof. S. W. Streeter. During the intervening terms, except one, he boarded himself in company with several other students, chiefly in his own room, No. 28, Saum Hall, at a cost of from 50 to 80 cents per week. Having received some financial aid from his father, he was enabled to graduate from the Scientific course of Otterbein University, with the title of B. S., June 24, 1859. He had the honor of making the first graduating speech in the new college building. His theme was "The Spelling Reform."

On the 8th of September, 1859, he married Miss Rebecca M. Miller, at the residence of Mr. Eli Moll, two miles southwest of Flat Rock, O. After a short wedding tour among friends in Tuscola county, Mich., they returned and moved to Fremont, O., where he taught the East Grammar school one year under Don A. Pease, Supt. Miss Sarah C. Miller, sister of Mrs. Burgner, and Mr. Wm. G. Moll were student boarders in the family. The next year he taught the Maumee Grammar school under Prof. J. W. Hiett, Supt. Here Miss Miller and Mr. E. F. Jones were students of the high school and lived in the family. During the Summer of '61 Mrs. Burgner was sick with malarial fever caused perhaps by the stagnant water of the Miami canal, near their residence. They made occasional visits to the ruins of Fort Meigs, Turkey Foot Rock, Presque Isle and other objects of interests along the historic banks of the

romantic Maumee river. In the Fall of '61 he returned to Fremont where he taught the High school one year under Rev. E. Bushnell, Supt. Here his sister, Miss Lizzie Burgner, and his wife's sister, Miss Hannah I. Miller, were among his pupils and lived in his family. During the Winter term he accidentally severed the lower ligament of his left knee-cap with a sharp drawing-knife in a dimly lighted room while making shavings from a knotty pine board with which to kindle a morning fire, on account of which mishap he was obliged to lie on his back several months under the watchful care of Dr. St. Clair, until the wound was healed and parts united so that he could safely return to the school room on crutches. He beguiled the weary hours by correcting the written exercises of his pupils, composing letters for "Mrs. Partington," reading war news in the daily papers and studying the pictures in Harper's Weekly. Dr. E. Bushnell, (now treasurer of Adelbert College, Cleveland, O.,) meanwhile taught his classes, held his position for him and drew his pay. His residence was in a white frame house with cellar kitchen, on High street, belonging to Mr. Philip Dorr, which fifteen years later became noted as the place where Miss Etta Smith mingled poison with food to kill the family of W. W. Stine. Here was born Mr. Burgner's first child, Mary Alice, March 28, 1862. During the following Summer while visiting at his father's homestead, his wife and child, two sisters and two brothers were taken sick with typhoid fever. His wife recovered but her child died, October 2, at the home of Mrs. John Riddell, near York Center. His brother Joseph also died. Decayed vegetables in a dark corner of an unventilated cellar had perhaps poisoned the air and food.

On the 27th of October, 1862, Mr. Burgner bought a farm of fifty acres, for $2,100, partly improved, two miles east of Fremont, O., after which he served two terms as Superintendent of the Port Clinton Union schools. In the

Spring of '63 he moved upon his farm for his health, where he remained about 23 years, working as he was able, with hired help, at farming, clearing land, ditching, tile-draining, and putting up fences and buildings, during the summer seasons, and teaching country schools, near by, seventeen winters at an average rate of about $45 per month. During the summer of 1864, he served four months as clerk of Co. H., 169th Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, at Fort Ethan Allen, Virginia, under Capt. J. D. Thomas and Col. Nat. E. Haynes, of Fremont, O. On his return he served six months as Superintendent of the Green Springs Union schools. In the spring of '65 he was elected Justice of the Peace of Ballville township, Sandusky Co., which office he held six years. He received his first commission from Gov. John Brough, and his last from Gen. R. B. Hayes. In the summer of '73 he served as "local" on the Fremont Journal for which he wrote a series of humorous articles on farming in the Pennsylvania Dutch dialect. In the Fall he received the Republican nomination for the office of County Recorder, which he declined.

Mr. Burgner and his wife were members of the Mt. Lebanon U. B. Church, half a mile south of their farm residence, where he at different times held the offices of church trustee, class-leader and Sunday school superintendent. In the U. B. Church controversy on the "Secrecy" question, he was a decided liberal. His private appeal to Bishop J. Weaver, September 14, 1874, at the Sandusky Conference, Westerville, O., secured the restoration to church membership of Mrs. Sarah J. Thraves, who had been expelled by the presiding elder and preacher in charge, at Green Creek Quarterly Conference, for being a nominal Daughter of Rebecca. The children of Mr. and Mrs. J. Burgner, born on the farm, were Sarah Kittie, December 27, 1866, Peter Linneus, February 1, 1870, and Louis Elvero, November 15, 1874. His niece, Orielle Elizabeth, daughter of Dr. S.

H. Burgner, deceased, was raised and educated by them as their own child from the age of two to sixteen years, when she left the Fremont High School to take a Literary course at Oberlin College, having ample means from her father's estate. Four other young lady relatives who at different times had their home in Mr. Burgner's family also plumed their wings for matrimonial flights while under his humble roof.

In the Fall of 1885, at the urgent request of his niece, Orielle, (now Mrs. S. M. McKee,) Mr. Burgner's whole family moved to Oberlin, O., with the avowed object of securing better educational advantages for his children, though his eldest son and daughter were then pupils in the Fremont High School under the excellent management of Superintendent W. W. Ross. After spending a week in quest of a suitable residence at Oberlin, Miss Orielle selected that of Mr. C. P. Goss, at No. 60 West College street. Here the Burgner family have since resided and kept student boarders to help pay their expenses of school and city life. Mr. Burgner at first intended to remain alone on his farm, keep bachelor's hall, care for his live stock during the winter seasons and put out spring crops by the aid of hired help, and have his family return to assist him in farm work only during the summer vacations; but failing to induce them to return for this purpose more than one summer—though he had kindly sent them money and shipped flour, mill feed, potatoes and other products by the ton—he reluctantly sold all his hay, grain, horses, cattle, sheep, hogs and poultry, rented his farm for money rent, to trusty neighbors—first to Mr. J. C. Smith for his son-in-law, Frank Thomas, and later to Mr. Isaac F. Strohl Jr.—paid his debts at Fremont and joined his family at Oberlin. To leave the old homestead against his will and with a fear of loosing it seemed the greatest trial of his life; but it may have been all for the best, as he had for a long time needlessly and habitually



MISS S. C. BURGNER (41).

overtasked himself with incessant labor; having since his childhood spent 44 summers in toil on a farm and 44 winters in the school room, attended common and graded schools 36 terms and taught 36 terms, besides doing other wearisome work as court stenographer, so that his physical and mental powers had become seriously impaired and needed a rest and such other sanitary treatment as he could not or would not take on the farm.

Since coming to Oberlin in 1887 he has found time to do amanuensis work for college professors, teach a few classes in short-hand and German, raise garden truck on a two acre lot, care for several hives of bees, a cow and some poultry, and carry on a lively correspondence with relatives and others in regard to genealogical matters. His health, which on the farm had often been precarious, has gradually improved under the kind treatment of Dr. J. Austin, his throat troubles relieved by a course of vocal calisthentics under Professor W. B. Chamberlain, and his mind, which had occasionally wandered into the border land of insanity, rejuvenated by the pure,bracing, healthful,intellectual, moral and religious atmosphere of Oberlin society, a frequent visit to Spear Library and Museum, an attendance at Thursday Lectures, Y. M. C. A. Meetings, church services and the excellent Bible classes of President James H. Fairchild and Professor James Monroe. These invigorating mental tonics have materially aided him in his self-imposed, difficult and apparently thankless task of writing up the history and genealogy of the Burgner Family.

His limited means have not enabled him to keep all his children at school continuously. His eldest daughter has taught school several terms to help pay her way at College and his two sons with a similar purpose have bravely engaged in farm work on the ranch of Mr. J. H. McKee & Co., near Crookston, Minn. All the members of the family but one are members of the Second Congregational church,

Oberlin. On the 21st of June, 1888, Mr. Burgner was granted an invalid pension, (No. 400,699,) by "Uncle Sam," at the rate of $4 per month, which was increased, August 21st, 1889, to $6. He became a charter member of Manville Moore Post, G. A. R., at Fremont, O., in 1885, and on coming to Oberlin a member of Henry Lincoln Post.

MEMORANDA OF J. BURGNER.

Schools Attended.

In Seneca county, Thompson tp., Decker Dist., N. of Center, 1838 to '51; Flat Rock, '41; Mooks, '47, Ger. and Eng. S. Schools, '39 to '56. Seneca Co. Academy, Fall term, '54, spring, '55 and '56. Teachers' Institutes at Republic, Tiffin and Fremont, O. Otterbein University, Spring terms, '52, '53, '57, '58, '59; Fall '53, '56, '57, '58; Winter, '56-7, '57-8' 58-9. Graduated June 22, '59. Began study of Phonography in the Fall of 1853.

Schools Taught.

In Seneca Co., Thompson tp.: Winter terms, 4 mo. of 24 or 22 ds; Decker Dist. Spring, '51; Winter, '54–5; Eberhart's, '51-2; Royer's, '52-3 and '53-4; Collins', '55-6. In Sandusky Co., O., Ballville tp.: Batzole Dist. '63-4, '65-6, '66-7, '77-8, '79-80; Dawley's, '67-8, '68-9, '78-9; Green Creek tp.: Ferguson Dist., '70-1, '71-2, '72-3, '73-4, '74-5; Dana's, '76-7, '80-1, '81-2-3; Fremont, E. Gram. 3 terms, '59-60; Maumee, Gram. 3 terms, '60-1; Fremont, High, 3 terms, '61-2; Port Clinton, O., Supt. 2 terms, '62-3; Green Springs, 2 terms, '64-5. Taught phonography at Republic, '54-5-6; Westerville, '56-7-8-9; Port Clinton '63-64; Oberlin, '87-8-9.

STENOGRAPHIC.

Jacob Burgner, of Oberlin, O., obtained his first practical knowledge of short-hand writing from Mr. Charles S. Royce, an Englishman, who gave a few talks on the Isaac Pitman phonography at a Teacher's Institute held at the Seneca county Academy, Republic, O., in the Fall of 1853. The novelty, simplicity and brevity of phonetic short-hand and its admirable adaptation to the purposes of keeping private memoranda, copying letters and taking verbatim reports of public addresses, completely captivated him and he at once became wedded to it for life. He bought a Manual of phonography published by Elias Longley, of Cincinnati, (now Benn Pitman's system,) of Mr. Royce, for 40 cents



PETER L. BURGNER (42).

and during his spare moments while teaching a four months, winter school at Thompson Center, Seneca county, and "boarding 'round," completely mastered its contents. In the Spring of 1854 he wrote a short-hand letter to Mr. Royce and received a similar one in return, advising him to subscribe for Benn Pitman's Phonographic Magazine, which he did. While a student at the Academy, three terms, later, he taught several classes in the corresponding style of Phonography, having among his pupils Professor A. Schuyler, the Mathematician, and Mr. W. H. Pearce, now editor of the Oberlin *News*. Here, in 1855, he began the study of Benn Pitman's Reporter's Companion with a view to verbatim reporting. This excellent book he also mastered without a teacher, column after column, in the intervals that could be spared from his other studies, from teaching school and from toil on a farm, until he could read at a glance or write instantly the briefest outline for more than 4,000 of the most frequently recurring words and phrases of the English language. But it was not until after he had taught several classes in phonography at Otterbein University, Westerville, O., in 1856, and had made many repeated efforts and failures at reporting lectures, addresses and sermons in the College Chapel, that, in 1857, he acquired the much coveted ability to write legibly with the rapidity of speech. Among his earliest efforts were the futile attempts to report a speech of the inimitable orator, Thomas Corwin, and a lecture by the world renowned traveller, Bayard Taylor, at Columbus, O. He found phonetic short-hand of great service to him in his college course, as it gave him a constant drill in the elementary sounds of the language, corrected his pronunciation, orthography and punctuation, and guided him to the best forms of expression. It also enabled him to keep a private diary, secure from the prying eyes of meddlesome persons, take valuable notes of lectures for future reference, make brief extracts from books and

newspapers, catch glowing thoughts on the wing for essays and orations and copy all his letters into a book which was "Greek" to other eyes. He tried to perfect himself in the art by a careful reading and study of several short-hand periodicals, taking an active part in various corresponding circles of Pitman stenographers and supplying himself with the latest and best text books that he could get on the subject. Among his short-hand pupils were some who afterwards rose to eminence in their various callings and professions—in the pulpit, at the bar, on the rostrum, in the schoolroom and at the reporter's desk. Mr. Amos Bowman who was the first to master the reporting style became an able reporter on the New York Tribune. Mr. H. Garst became President of Otterbein University for 20 years, and Mr. Wm. O. Hiskey Superintendent of schools, Minneapolis, Minn. Mr. E. C. Ebersole became a reporter of the Supreme Court of Iowa. Mr. B. R. Hanby, author of "Nelly Gray," a musical composer, Chicago, Ill. Rev. Samuel Evers, on returning to his home in Virginia, gave a few lessons in phonography to Mr. Theo. F. Shuey which led him to become one of the ablest reporters of the U. S. Senate for upwards of 20 years and an author of several works on the old Pitman system of phonography still used in the Senate Chamber. Passing over the names of more than a hundred others, perhaps equally deserving of notice, among Mr. Burgner's more recent pupils was Mr. Vincent Butman, of Fremont, O., who has now become his worthy successor as official stenographer of the Sandusky county court. Although Mr. Burgner had many tempting opportunities to permanently enter the reportorial field he was so much troubled with weak and sore eyes, and ill health, which disqualified him for night work, that he was obliged to abandon the ranks of the "quill drivers" and devote himself only to teaching and finally to life on a farm. He had the honor, however, of making many short-hand reports.



LOUIS E. BURGNER (43).

BRIEF MEMORANDA OF SHORT-HAND REPORTING.

BY J. BURGNER, STENOGRAPHER.

1856.—Fall—Speech of Hon. Thomas Corwin, at fair grounds, Columbus, O.

1857.—June 21–24, Baccalaureate sermon and address to first graduates of Otterbein University, Westerville, O., by Rev. L. Davis, President; and address of Hon. C. N. Olds, of Columbus, O., before Literary societies, in canvass tent, near the old College Chapel.

1858.—March 28, Sermon of Rev. L. Davis, solicited and published by Rev. Alexander Campbell in "Millennial Harbinger," Bethany, Va., Vol. 1 No. 12. Also 33 other sermons of 13 ministers of the U. B. church, delivered in College Chapel—transcribed into book of "Westerville sermons," some of which were published in *Religious Telescope*, Dayton, O.

WESTERVILLE SERMONS, 1858.

Rev. J. M. Spangler,	Feb. 14,	on Phil.	1-6;	6,000	words in 65	minutes.
Rev. J. C. Bright,	Mar. 14,	" 2 Pet.	1-5;	3,473	" 36	"
Rev. J. Weaver,	Mar. 28,	" Prov.	18-24;	6,241	" 58	"
Rev. S. W. Streeter,	Apr. 18,	" Eph.	4-8;	4,600	" 44	"
Rev. L. Davis,	Apr. 25,	" Rom.	5-1:	4,600	" 108	"
Rev. D. K. Flickinger,	May. 22,	" Heb.	11-6;	4,500	" 40	"
Rev. J. Montgomery,	Sept. 19,	" Ps.	78-44;	6,000	" 60	"
Rev. Wm. Hanby,	Nov. 14,	" John	13-22;	4,000	" 40	"

1858.—Speeches of Hon. Sam'l Galloway and Joshua R. Giddings, Westerville, O.

1860.—Opening exercises, Elm Grove Normal school, Maumee, O.

1862.—Speeches of Col. R. P. Buckland, Rev. H. Lang and Hon. Homer Everett, at a flag presentation, by ladies of Fremont, to 72d Regt., O. V. I. Also 17 sermons of Dr. W. S. Lunt, at the M. E. Church, Fremont, O.

1864.—Sermon of Rev. Michael Long, at Fort Ethan Allen, Va.

1873.—Reports of Sandusky county Farmer's Club and N. W. Ohio Bee Meetings.

1876.—First campaign speech of Gen. R. B. Hayes after nomination for presidency of the U. S., delivered at Fremont, O. Report telegraphed the Cincinnati *Enquirer* and New York papers.

1877.—Sept. 21, speeches at reunion of Gen. R B. Hayes' old regiment, the 23d O. V. I., at Fremont, O., by Generals Hayes, Sheridan, Rosecrans, J. D. Cox, Scammon, Carroll, Barnett, Kiefer, J. C. Lee, F. H. Duvall, J. H. Duvall, Coats, Enochs, Maj. McKinley, R. P. Kennedy, Sec'y McCrary, Hon. Stanley Matthews, Chaplain Collier and Hon. Homer Everett—twelve solid columns in Fremont *Journal*.

1879.—Speech of Gen. W. T. Sherman before 1000 school children, Fremont, O.

1880.—Speech of Gov. Charles Foster, Congressmen Dr. J. B. Rice and others.

1883.—Nov. Semi-Centennial services, Preshyterian church, Fremont, O.

1884–5–6.—Annual Reports of Farmer's Institutes held at Fremont, O.

1884.—Sept., Proceedings of N. W. Mich. M. E. Conference at Muskegon, Mich.

1865.—Speech of Pres. Andrew Johnson, at Fremont, O, when "swinging round the circle." Notes taken by reporter sitting straddle hind wheel of an omnibus. Also speech of Gen. Ben. Butler, at Fremont, later, in reply.

1865 to '70. Testimony of witnesses while Justice of the Peace, Ballville tp.

1871.—First Sten. report of a law suit in Sandusky county court, Seager vs. Lutz.

1885.—Feb. 7, Funeral services of Rev. Israel Smith, in new M. E. church, Fremont, O.—March, full report of Teacher's Institute, for Fremont Journal—May, Nineteeenth General Conference of the United Bretheren church, Fostoria, O.; notes, 200,000 words, transcribed at Dayton, O.—August 1, Speeches at Unveiling of Soldier's Monument, Fremont, O., by Generals R. B. Hayes, J. D. Cox, J. C. Lee, R. P. Kennedy, C. H. Grosvenor, Senator John Sherman, Hon. H. B. Payne, Capt. T. B. Foraker, Maj. W. W. Armstrong, Gov. Charles Foster, Hon. W. D. Hill, and others.

1886.—Speeches of Gen. R. B. Hayes and Maj. Snyder, reunion 72d O. V. I.

1874 to '88 Full annual reports of the Sandusky county Pioneer and Historical society meetings, held at the court house, Fremont, O.—4 to 12 columns.

1876 to '88. Verbatim reports of ten funeral sermons, for friends of deceased.

1889.—Feb. 27, State of Ohio vs. Wm. E. Gates, Agt. for the Hammond Type Writer Co., embezzlement, before J. Bauder, J. P., Cleveland, O.

1888. Jubiiee Sermon of Father S. Bauer, St. Joseph Cath. church, Fremont, O.

SANDUSKY COUNTY COURT.

1877.—Oct. term, State vs. Isaac Knapp, for shooting his brother Walter; condensed report of testimony for J. Osborn, editor Democratic Messenger. Also State vs. Wm. Hays for shooting Eli Cupp, saloonist, Clyde, O.

1878.—Oct. term, State vs. Miss Etta Smith, for mingling poison with food to kill the family of W. W. Stine—200 witnesses—3 weeks—expert testimony of Dr. J. B. Rice on poisons and on various phases of insanity.

1880.—March term, State vs. John Welch, for murder of Anthony Gottsacker—nine days—transcripts with caligraph, 75,000 words. Also State vs. Day.

1883.—May term, State vs. John Radford, for shooting his wife at Bellevue, O.

SHORT-HAND REPORTS AT OBERLIN, OHIO.

1886.—May 6, Installation services, Rev. R. G. Hutchins, Second Cong. church.

1887.—Feb. 4, Address of Professor Anderson, on Manual Training School, Second Cong church. Jan. 26, Witty speeches at after-meeting, on dedication of Peters Hall, Oberlin College. Oct. 4, Public lecture on Memory, Professor A. Loisette, in College Chapel.

1886 to '88. Funeral services, Rev. J. B. T. Marsh, Mr. S. G. Morse, Mrs. M. A. Wright and Nelson Churchill.

1887.—Amanuensis work for Rev. H. H. Russell, Gen. Supt. Local Option work in Ohio, and for Professors A. H. Currier, G. W. Shurtleff, W. B. Chamberlain, Principal G. W. White, Rev. W. F. McMillen, Dr. L. B. Sperry and Gen. A. B. Nettleton.

1888.—Apr. 3, Funeral services of Rolla Stetson, by Rev. F. A. Gould, in M. E. church. Oct. 21, sermon by Dr. Dowling at Second Cong. church. Oct., Speech of Rev. Brooks, Prohibition candidate for Vice President at Wellington, O. Speehes of Rev. Sam Small, Hon. John Sherman, Gov. J. B. Foraker, Professor G. F. Wright, Professor G. W. Shurtleff and Professor J. M. Ellis. Lecture of Dr. Parker on clocks and watches.



JACOB BURGNER (33).

See page ~~104 b.~~ 97

He made this book, Count of any Father

GENEALOGY.

BURGNER FAMILY.

Emigrants from Berne, Switzerland, to Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, about the year 1734. *See p 4.*

i. DAVID BURGNER.

ii. CHRISTOPHER BURGNER.

1. iii. PETER BURGNER, b 1719, d 1784.

i. JEHU BURKHART.

ii. NATHANIEL BURKHART.

iii. ——— BURKHART.

2. iv. SALOME BURKHART, b Aug. 14, 1734, d June 26, 1818.

1. PETER BURGNER, THE SWISS EMIGRANT.

Peter Burgner m Salome Burkhart, 1759, in Lancaster Co., Pa., p 3, 4. They had:

3. i. David, b 1761, d single, p 4.
4. ii. Elizabeth, b 1763, m John Saunders, p 4.
5. iii. Mary, b 1766, m Frederick Spickler, p 4, 9.
6. iv. Jacob, b 1769, m 1800, d 1844, p. 19, 44, 57-62.

6. JACOB BURGNER, THE BLACKSMITH. (Peter)

Jacob Burgner m, 1800, Mary Conrad, in Lancaster Co., Pa. She was a dau. of Leonard Conrad and Auget (Rettig), b 1779, sign Cancer, d Aug. 23, 1843. Both died in Summit Co., O. They had:

7. i. Salome, b Dec. 23, 1801, d Mar. 20, 1885.
8. ii. Peter, b May 25, 1803, d Jan. 16, 1878.
9. iii. John, b Feb. 2, 1805, d Apr. 1, 1880.
10. iv. Jacob, b Feb. 12, 1808, d Feb 14, 1808.
11. v. David, b Mar. 1, 1809, d Dec. 13, 1863.
12. vi. Samuel, b Mar. 13, 1811, d Mar. 19, 1885.
13. vii. George, b Nov. 2, 1813, d July 30, 1884.
14. viii. Elizabeth, b Apr. 1, 1816. My Grandmother
15. ix. Anna, b July 5, 1818, d May 24, 1820.
16. x. Daniel, b Jan. 8, 1824.
17. xi. Mary, b May 5, 1826, d Feb. 27, 1847.

ALMANAC RECORD, AND REFERENCES TO FAMILY HISTORY.

7. Salome, b Wed., 1 p. m., sign Leo. Age 83. See p 19, 28, 29, 30, 31, 40, 41, 47, 53-58.
8. Peter, b Wed., 11.20 p. m., Leo. Age 74. p 4, 19, 33, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 65 to 88.
9. John, b Sat., 4:30 p. m., Pisces. Age 75. p 4, 19, 46, 49, 58, 53, 88.
10. Jacob, b Sat., 1:30 a. m., Virgo. Age 2 ds. p 6.
11. David, b Wed., 7:40 a. m., Virgo. Age 55. p 6, 19, 49, 50, 51, 52, 58, 59, 63.
12. Samuel, b Wed., 1:09 a. m., Scorpio. Age 74. p 6, 19, 49, 50, 61, 63.
13. George, b Tues, 4 a. m., Aquarius. Age 70. p 15, 19, 40, 51, 61, 64, 65.
14. Elizabeth, b Mon., 5:15 a. m., Taurus. Age . p. 19.
15. Anna, b Sat , 11 a. m., Leo. Age 2ds. 19.
16. Daniel, b Thurs., 5:30 a. m., Aries. Age . p. 19, 61, 62.
17. Mary, b Fri., 6 a. m., Taurus. Age 22. p 19, 61 62.

7. SALOME BURGNER. (Jacob, Peter)

Salome Burgner m John Waltenberger, Mar. 16, 1829, in Summit Co., O. He died Aug. 24, 1829. No children. She then m Henry Shirey, Jan. 2, 1834, Seneca Co., O. He was b in Snyder Co., Pa., Oct. 10, 1802; d in Seneca Co., O., Oct. 21, 1882. They were farmers. p 48, 35 to 59. They had:

18. i. John, b Nov. 7, 1834. p 54, 55, 57.
19. ii. Peter, b Dec 23, 1836. p 56. 57.
20. iii. Catharine, b Dec. 2, 1838. p 56, 57.
21. iv. Mary, b Feb. 14, 1842, d Oct. 26, 1876. p 57.
22. v. George, b Oct. 28, 1844. p 56, 57.

20. CATHARINE SHIREY. (Salome, Jacob, Peter)

Catharine Shirey m Anthony Asmus, Jan. 20, 1861, in Seneca Co., O. He was b at Wisper, Germany; came to New York, 1857; is now farmer near Hull's Prairie, Wood Co., O. p. 57. They had:

23. i. Sarah, b Apr. 4, 1862. p 57.
24. ii. Henry, b Oct. 21, 1864.
25. iii. Mary Ellen, b Apr. 13, 1867.
26. iv. John, b Aug. 6, 1869.
27. v. George, b Mar. 16, 1872.
28. vi. Orie Elizabeth, b Oct. 20, 1879.

22. GEORGE SHIREY. (Salome, Jacob, Peter)

George Shirey m Susan Miller, Aug. 18, 1881, Sandusky Co., O. She was a dau. of Jacob and Sophia (Raric) Miller. p 57. They are farmers. P. O. Bellevue, O. They had:

29. i. Laura Catharine, b July 9, 1882.
30. ii. David Arthur, b Nov. 22, 1883.
31. iii. Charles Edward. b Feb. 7, 1886.
32. iv. Jacob Henry, b Apr. 14, 1888.

8. PETER BURGNER, THE FARMER. (Jacob, Peter)

Peter Burgner m Catharine Hollinger, Oct. 21, 1830, at Clinton, Summit Co., O. She was a dau. of Jacob and Elizabeth (Breitenbach) Hollinger, b May 4, 1810, in Huntingdon Co., Pa. She d in Seneca Co., O., Oct. 12, 1844. They had:

33. i. Jacob, b Nov. 5, 1833. p 53, 72, 81, 84, 85, 88, 89, 90, 92, 97.
34. ii. David, b Feb 6, 1836, d Aug. 6, 1854, p 81, 88.
35. iii. Samuel, b Mar. 13, 1838, d Jan. 20, 1866, p 72, 81, 88, 89-95.
36. iv. Joseph, b Apr. 26, 1839, d Sep. 7, 1862. p 72, 80, 81, 88.
37. v. Mary, b Sep. 24, 1840. p 81, 85, 88.
38. vi. Elizabeth, b June 20, 1842. p 72, 81, 88, 91.
39. vii. Peter, b Oct. 10, 1844; d Oct. 11, 1844. p 79.

Peter Burgner m Sarah Schoch, Oct. 15, 1846, in Seneca Co., O. She was a dau. of John and Elizabeth (Schenefelt) Schoch, b Dec. 23, 1823, in Union Co., Pa., d Aug. 8, 1854. No children.

Peter Burgner m Sarah A. Decker, Apr. 15, 1862, in Seneca Co., O. She was a dau. of John and Julia Ann (Royer) Decker, b Aug. 3, 1822, in Wayne Co., O., d Jan. 25, 1875. No children.

Peter Burgner d Jan. 16, 1878, in Sandusky Co., O.

33. JACOB BURGNER, THE SCRIBE. (Peter, Jacob, Peter)

Jacob Burgner m Rebecca M. Miller, Sep. 8, 1859, in Seneca Co., O. She was a dau. of Isaac and Polly (Seltzer) Miller, b Jan. 18, 1832, in Sandusky Co., O. He was a farmer, teacher and stenographer, near Fremont, O. Present P. O., Oberlin, O. They had:

40. i. Mary Alice, b Mar. 28, 1862, d Oct. 2, 1862, Sandusky Co., O.
41. ii. Sarah Catharine, b Dec. 27, 1866.
42. iii. Peter Linnaeus, b Feb. 1, 1870.
43. iv. Louis Elvero, b Nov. 15, 1874.

35. SAMUEL H. BURGNER, THE PHYSICIAN. (Peter, Jacob, Peter.)

Samuel H. Burgner m Sarah C Miller, April 11, 1861, in Sandusky City, O. She was a dau. of Isaac and Polly (Seitzer) Miller, b May 15, 1842, in Sandusky Co., O. She died July 14, 1862, in Seneca Co , O. They resided at Flat Rock, O., and Bellevue, O. They had:

44. i. Orielle Elizabeth, b Apr. 22, 1862, in Seneca Co., O. She was brought up from childhood in the home of J. Burgner, on a farm, near Fremont, O , attended country and town schools until 16, entered Oberlin College, 1877, from which she graduated in the Ladies' Literary Course with class of '83, attended Art School and taught 2 years in the German American Young Ladies' Institute, Chicago, Ill , and 1½ years in the Oberlin Union Schools She m Stuart Montague McKee, Jan. 31, 1888, at Oberlin, O. He was a son of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. McKee, of Grand Rapids, Mich. p 90. Present P. O., Crookston, Minn.

Samuel H. Burgner m Nellie M. Whitlock, Apr. 7, 1863, at Maumee City, O. She was a dau. of Levi B. and Rena (Kingsley) Whitlock, b Jan. 14, 1845, in Lucas Co., O. No children.

Dr. S. H. Burgner died Jan. 20, 1866, at Bellevue, O. His widow m S. Alonzo Bacon, of Lucas Co., O., Nov. 22, 1870. He was a son of Selah Austin and Emma B. (Fiske) Bacon, b May 25, 1846. They lived on a farm near Grand Rapids, Wood Co., O. She died Apr. 25, 1889. No children.

37. MARY BURGNER. (Peter, Jacob, Peter)

Mary Burgner m Henry Biechler, Feb. 26, 1863, in Seneca Co., O. He was a son of John and Polly (Grimm) Biechler, b Sep. 14, 1834, in Snyder Co., Pa. He is a farmer, and for many years has followed threshing grain, grinding meal, and sawing wood, with a steam engine. They are both members of the U. B. Church. They had:

45. i. Samuel Peter, b Mar. 16, 1866.
46. ii. Lizzie Ada, b Apr. 2, 1868.
47. iii. John Franklin, b Sep. 29, 1870, d Oct. 28, 1877.
48. iv. Laura May, b Sep. 12, 1873.
49. v. Orie Estelle, b Mar. 9, 1876, d Nov. 8, 1877.
50. vi. Amanda Viola, b Oct. 31, 1878.

The first four born in Seneca, the last two in Sandusky Co., O. P. O. Bellevue, Huron Co., O.

38. ELIZABETH BURGNER. (Peter, Jacob, Peter)

Elizabeth Burgner m Joseph Maurer, Mar. 18, 1869, at Clyde, Sandusky Co., O. He was a son of Joseph and Mary (Harley) Maurer, b Oct. 13, 1834, in White Co., Ind. His occupation is farming. They are members of the Disciples Church. Their present P. O., Monticello, White Co., Ind. They had:

51. i. Alma Blanche, b Jan. 3, 1870.
52. ii. Charles, b July 24, 1871.
53. iii. Franklin, b Feb. 2, 1873.
54. iv. Lucy, b Oct. 19, 1876.
55. v. Walter, b Dec. 10, 1878, d Dec. 8, 1883.

9. JOHN BURGNER. (Jacob, Peter)

John Burgner m Catharine Waltenberger, Apr. 21, 1835, in Summit Co., O. She was a dau. of Daniel and Sarah (Smith) Waltenberger, b Oct. 15, 1815. They were famers living south of Akron, O. He died Apr. 1, 1880. A part of the old farm was sold for $10,000. She lives with her son David on dower of 60 acres. P. O. New Portage, O. They had:

56. i. Jacob, b Jan. 5, 1836, d Mar. 25, 1844.
57. ii. Daniel, b Apr. 7, 1838, d Mar. 25, 1877.
58. iii. George, b Oct. 14, 1839.
59. iv. Samuel W., b Dec. 7, 1840.
60. v. Peter, b Dec. 11, 1842, d May 11, 1843.
61. vi. Sarah, b Sep. 2, 1845.
62. vii. David, b July 12, 1850.

57. DANIEL BURGNER. (John, Jacob, Peter)

Daniel Burgner m Harriet Spidle, Oct. 29, 1863, in Summit Co., O. She was a daughter of Michael Spidle, b Oct. 16, 1844. They were farmers. Daniel d Mar. 25, 1877. Her present P. O. is Akron, O. They had:

63. i. Henry Franklin, b Sep. 3, 1865.
64. ii. John William, b Feb. 27, 1867.
65. iii. Charles Edgar, b Jan. 9, 1869, d June 6, 1872.
66. iv. Hiram Melvin, b Dec. 13, 1871.
67. v. Oliver Nelson, b Mar. 16, 1873.
68. vi Ora Ellen, b Oct. 15, 1875.

64. JOHN W. BURGNER. (Daniel, John, Jacob, Peter.)

John W. Burgner m Mary Bowers, July 3, 1887, in Summit Co., O. She was a dau. of John and Tressa (Limerick) Bowers. They had:

68a. i. Gracie Mabel, b Feb. 27, 1888.

58. GEORGE BURGNER. (John, Jacob, Peter)

George Burgner m Isabella K. Baughman, Dec. 8, 1872, in Summit Co., O. She was a dau. of George and Mary Ann Baughman, b May 12, 1849. They are farmers. P. O. New Portage, O.

69. i. Arthur Erastus, b Aug. 1, 1873, d Oct. 22, 1873.
70. ii. Cora Arvine, b Sep. 10, 1874.
71. iii. Orven Alvertus, b Nov. 3, 1876.
72. iv. Clara Viola, b July 16, 1878.
73. v. John Wesley, b Jan. 16, 1880.
74. vi. Mary Catharine, b Sep. 16, 1881.
75. vii. Della May, b Sep. 26, 1883.

59. SAMUEL W. BURGNER. (John, Jacob, Peter)

Samuel W. Burgner m Margaret Snyder, April 19, 1863, in Summit Co., O. She was b Aug. 9, 1844. Her mother's name was Elizabeth (Henny) Keridense. She died June 7, 1876. They farmed south of Akron, O. They had:

76. i. Elmer E., b Feb. 29, 1864.
77. ii. Emma Jane, b Oct. 19, 1865.
78. iii. John E., b July 29, 1868.
79. iv, Aaron E., b Sep. 21, 1872, d Apr. 9, 1874.
80. v. George Edward, b June 13, 1875, d Feb. 26, 1876.

Samuel W. Burgner m Mrs. Amanda Y. Young, Apr. 15, 1888 She was a dau. of John and Susan (Baughman) Waltenberger, and relict of William Young, with whom she had two children: Clara M. and Carmon W. Young. P. O. Edinburg, Portage Co., O.

61. SARAH BURGNER. (John, Jacob, Peter.)

Sarah Burgner m Daniel M. Swigart, Sep. 12, 18—, in Summit Co., O. She was a dau. of b . They are farmers, living a few miles west of Akron, O. P. O. Copley Center, Summit Co., O. They had:

81. i. George Albert, b——
82. ii. Amanda Ellen, b——

62. DAVID BURGNER. (John, Jacob, Peter)

David Burgner m Rebecca J. Guiley, Oct. 13, 1872, in Summit Co., O. She was a dau. of Samuel and Julia Ann (Bliler) Guiley, b Sep. 7, 1849. They live on a part of the John Burgner homestead. P. O. New Portage, Summit Co., O. They had:

83. i. Ida May, b Feb. 27, 1875.

11. DAVID BURGNER, THE CARPENTER. (Jacob, Peter)

David Burgner m Margaret Foncanan, Dec. 1, 1842, in Wells Co., Ind. She was a dau. of William Foncanan, b May 27, 1824, d Feb. 8, 1848. Her mother was a Gordon. He was a farmer, carpenter and school teacher. They lived near Bluffton, Ind. They had:

84. i. Felicia, b June 25, 1845.

85. ii. George W., b Nov. 18, 1847.

David Burgner m Elizabeth Cowles, Sep. 16, 1852, in Wells Co., Ind. He died Dec. 14, 1863, in Seneca Co., O. She resides with her daughter, Mrs. Dr. G. Rubard. P. O. Flat Rock, O. They had:

86. i. Sarah Jane, b Apr. 26, 1854, d Oct. 27, 1855.

87. ii. Jacob Henry, b Aug. 23, 1856.

88. iii. Willie, b Aug. 12, 1858, d June 30, 1864.

89. iv. Mary Ann, b Feb. 9, 1861.

84. FELICIA BURGNER. (David, Jacob, Peter)

Felicia Burgner m Elias Koplin, Oct. 8, 1868, in Sandusky Co., O. He was a son of Abraham and Rachel (Baughman) Koplin, b Feb. 26, 1842, in Summit Co., O. He is a carpenter and joiner by trade. P. O., Akron, O. They had:

90. i. Infant, d May 31, 1869, Summit Co., O.

91. ii. Chalmers, b Nov. 20, 1870, d Dec. 2, 1870.

92. iii. Louis Edgar, b Nov. 12, 1871, in Summit Co., O.

93. iv. Mary, b Jan. 14, 1874, in Somerset Co., Pa.

94. v. Clarrie, b Sep. 4, 1876, d Mar. 18, 1877, Summit Co., O.

95. vi. Bessie, b July 12, 1878, in Summit Co., O.

96. vii. George Ellsworth, b Feb. 18, 1881, Summit Co., O.

97. viii. Ethel, b June 23, 1883, Summit Co , O.

Elias Koplin served as a Union soldier during the late Rebellion. He enlisted in Co. F, 45th O. V. I., Aug. 6th, and was mustered into the U. S. service, Aug.

19, 1862. He performed military duty in Kentucky, Tennessee and Virginia. He was in the battles of Monticello and Rocky Gap, Ky., at Holstein River and Philadelphia, Tennessee, and at other fights and skirmishes too numerous to mention. He was taken prisoner June 9, 1863, but escaped next morning to rejoin his regiment and participate in the pursuit of the Morgan raid through Kentucky, Indiana and Ohio. The whole distance travelled on horseback from Tennessee until the capture of Morgan was 1,400 miles. On account of disabilities which rendered him unserviceable in the field, he was transferred, Nov. 23, 1864, to Co. C, 8th regiment, V. R. C , and stationed for guard duty at Chicago, Ill. He was honorably discharged July 1st, 1865, by reason of expiration of term of service.

85. GEORGE W. BURGNER. (David, Jacob, Peter)

George W. Burgner m Melissa Burgan, July 21, 1867, at Huntington, Ind. She was a daughter of Geo. F. and Sarah (Weidner) Burgan, b Sep. 29, 1845, in Wayne Co., O. They are farmers. P. O. Bluffton, Ind. They had:

98. i. Lillie M., b May 29, 1868.
99. ii. George Edwin, b Jan. 12, 1871.
100. iii. Bessie Wineta, b Apr. 6, 1874.
101. iv. David Harwood, b May 20, 1876, d Aug. 3, 1875.
102. v. Sadie Ora, b May 11, 1879, d May 20, 1882.

87. JACOB HENRY BURGNER. (David, Jacob, Peter)

Jacob H. Burgner m Susan Kline, June 24, 1883, in Coffee Co., Kan. He is a farmer and stock raiser. P. O. Burlington, Kan. They had:

103. i. Walter Linnaeus, b Mar. 3, 1885.

89. MARY ANN BURGNER. (David, Jacob, Peter)

Mary A. Burgner m Dr. George Rubard, Feb. 10, 1883, at Flat Rock, O. He was a son of Edward and Eva (Harpster) Rubard, b Dec. 2, 1847, in Seneca Co., O. Residence and P. O., Flat Rock, O. They had:

104. i. Harry Edward, b Oct. 12, 1883, d Apr. 5, 1888.
105. ii. Mabel Elizabeth, b Nov. 13, 1885.
106. iii. Gertrude, b Jan. 2, 1888.

Dr. Rubard took his preparatory medical course under Dr. C. Sandmeister, of Bellevue, O., after which he attended lectures and graduated at the Cincinnati Eclectic College, in February, 1871. He has a large and lucrative practice. He had married for his first wife Mrs. Mollie O. Mull, in 1879. She died June 24, 1881, leaving four children:

They were, John Irvin Rubard, b Aug. 10, 1872; Blanche Eva, b Feb. 2, 1875; Bertha Caroline, b Oct. 22, 1877, and Marcus Edward, b Feb. 4, 1880.

12. SAMUEL BURGNER. (Jacob, Peter.)

Samuel Burgner m Sarah Hayes Jan. 17, 1847, in Summit Co., O. She was a dau. of John and Jane (McFadden) Hayes, of Scotch descent, b 1821. Mr. Burgner followed farming in Norton tp., Summit Co., O , for more than 35 years. He also had an income from the working of a vein of coal, 4½ feet thick—a part of the Dennison coal mine, which lay under a part of his farm—at the rate of ten cents per ton, royalty; but the sinking of the ground when the mine was abandoned and the wooden blocks used as underpinning gave way below, caused so many basins and sink-holes on the surface as to materially injure his land for farming purposes. It also tilted and damaged his barn and deranged his chimney flues so as to occasion the destruction of his dwelling-house by fire. Samuel Burgner was a large-hearted, generous and friendly man—an indulgent father, a true friend, an obliging neighbor, an earnest christian. His mistakes were of the head and not of the heart. He was an active and very liberal Sunday-school and temperance worker in his community. He went about doing good. He died Mar. 18, 1885, after a brief illness, from erysipelas caused by a cold. He was buried in the Grill cemetery. His widow lives on the old homestead. P. O. Sherman, Summit Co., O. They had:

107. i. Mary Jane, b Dec. 10, 1847.
108. ii. Jackson Silas, b May 5, 1849.
109. iii. Martha Ellen, d in childhood.
110. iv. Melissa Louisa, b June 26, 1854,
111. v. Annie, b Apr. 30, 1859.

107. MARY JANE BURGNER. (Samuel, Jacob, Peter.)

Mary J. Burgner m David Price June 13, 1872, in Summit Co., O. He was a son of David and Mary (Jones) Price, b in Cfucvedycmer, Brackenshire, Wales, Jan. 4, 1842. He was a professional miner and worked many years in the Dennison coal mine. He now follows farming in Taylor Co., Ky. P. O. Campbellville, Ky. They had:

112. i. David, d in infancy, Summit Co., O.
113. ii. Samuel Ira, b Aug. 22, 1873 in Summit Co., O.
114. iii. William Emanuel, b Feb. 9, 1876, in Summit Co., O.
115. iv. Clement Eziah, b Sept. 8, 1878, in Summit Co., O.
116. v. Ward Matthew, b Taylor Co., Ky.

108. JACKSON SILAS BURGNER. (Samuel, Jacob, Peter.)

Jackson S. Burgner m Caroline Waterman Oct. 19, 1876, in Medina Co., O. She was a daughter of Daniel and Sarah (Overholt) Waterman, b Oct. 15, 1859. Jackson Burgner and his family live with and care for his mother, and he follows farming on a part of his father's old homestead. His three younger sisters have their home with him. He and his wife are members of the Reformed and his sisters of the M. E. Church. P. O. Sherman, O. They had:

117. i. Clarence LeRoy, b May 11, 1878, in Medina Co , O.
118. ii. Clemence Jackson, b July 15, 1879, d Sept. 1, 1881.
119. iii. Clyde Selner, b Dec. 4, 1882.
120. iv. Llyod Samuel, b Jan. 29. 1885.

13. GEORGE BURGNER. (Jacob, Peter.)

George Burgner m Anna Harter May 2, 1852, in Summit Co., O. She was a dau. of Jacob and Catharine (Sours) Harter, b Feb. 7, 1831, d Nov. 24, 1885. Mr. Burgner was a skillful carpenter and a model farmer. He lived on an elevated farm a few miles south of Akron, O. The founder of Buchtel College at Akron, when a young man, at one time threshed wheat with an old-fashioned horse-power at Mr. Burgner's bank barn. Mr. Burgner was a leading Democrat and held many positions of honor and trust in his community, He and his wife were members of the Reformed Church. They kindly willed the old family records of his father to the writer of these sketches. George Burgner died July 30, 1884, from dropsy of the heart, and was buried at Manchester, O. A fitting marble monument has been erected to his memory. They had:

121. i. Amanda, b Jan. 9, 1855.
122. ii. Mary, b Jan. 23, 1859.
123. iii. Emma, b Aug. 22, 1860, d Jan. 3, 1863.
124. iv. Clara, b Mar. 10, 1870.

121. AMANDA BURGNER. (George, Peter, Jacob.)

Amanda Burgner m George A. Proehl Jan. 9, 1876, in Summit Co., O. He was a son of George and Louisa (Loose) Proehl, b July 18, 1850. His parents came from Saxon Oldenberg, Germany. He is a mason by trade, but now follows farming in Portage Co., O. His wife suffered several years from spinal meningitis. She died Sept. 8, 1888, from congestion of the brain, and was buried at Rootstown cemetery, Portage Co. P. O. Rootstown, O. They had:

125. i. Clara Bertha, b Feb. 26, 1877.
126. ii. Vincent B., b Sept. 15, 1881.
127. iii. Earl George, b Jan. 15, 1886.

122. MARY BURGNER (George, Jacob, Peter.)

Mary Burgner m William Becker Jan. 11, 1883, in Summit Co., O. He was a son of Frederick and Mary (Spidle) Becker. He lived five years with Levi Ludwick at the Jacob Burgner homestead. In 1866 he and his wife bought the George Burgner homestead where they now reside. They are well-to-do farmers. P. O. New Portage, O. They had:

128. i. Anna Maud, b Nov. 18, 1883, Medina Co., O.
129. ii. Lela Clara b Feb. 13, 1886. Summit Co., O.

124. CLARA BURGNER. (George, Jacob, Peter.)

Clara Burgner m Wesley Mitchell in Summit Co., O. He was a son of b . He was raised on a farm, but now serves as a fireman in the large Strawboard Works at New Portage. P. O. New Portage, O.

63. HENRY FRANKLIN BURGNER. (Daniel, John, Jacob, Peter.)

Henry F. Burgner m Cora A. Bauer Apr. 21, 1889, in Summit Co., O. She was a dau. of John and Anna M. (Whitsel) Bauer, b Mr. Burgner runs an engine at the Strawboard Works. P. O. New Portage, O.

14. ELIZABETH BURGNER. (Jacob, Peter.)

Elizabeth Burgner m John Hollinger Mar. 26, 1835, in Summit Co ; O. He was a son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Breitenbach) Hollinger, b Sept. 16, 1812, in Huntingdon Co., Pa. He was raised a farmer and received only a scanty common-school education. In 1816 his parents moved to Stark Co., O., where he grew to manhood. Here he united with the Reformed Church. After his marriage he farmed about eleven years near Clinton, O., then moved, in 1846, to Dekalb Co., Ind., upon 140 acres of forest land, two miles east and one mile south of the town of Butler. Here, after a life of toil and of kind care for his family, he died Oct. 7, 1883, from disease of the stomach. He was not known to have an enemy in the

world. In erecting new farm buildings he changed from a fine location to one less desirable merely because at the latter place his chickens could not so easily annoy his neighbors. On moving to Indiana he and his wife joined the United Brethren Church, of which they remained faithful members. His widow lives on the old homestead She has kindly furnished items and money for our Family History. Her address is Butler, Ind. They had:

130. i. George, b May 3, 1836, Summit Co., O.
131. ii. Mary, b May 27, 1838, Summit Co., O.
132. iii. Jacob, b July 26, 1840, Summit Co., O.
133. iv. Isaac, b Dec. 19, 1842, Summit Co., O.
134. v. Samuel, b Aug. 29, 1845, Summit Co., O.
135. vi. Sarah, b Sept. 9, 1848, d Apr. 24, 1860, Dekalb Co., Ind.
136. vii. John, b Aug. 8, 1851, d May 18, 1858, Dekalb Co., Ind.
137. viii. Daniel, b Dec. 18, 1854.

130. GEORGE HOLLINGER. (Elizabeth, Jacob, Peter.)

George Hollinger m Elizabeth Shoup May 3, 1862, in Dekalb Co , Ind. She was a dau. of Peter Shoup, Sen., a Swiss emigrant, and was born Apr. 16, 1846. He is a carpenter by trade and a farmer by occupation. He followed threshing grain twenty-five seasons during which he helped to use up five threshing machines. He says he made lots of money—out of pocket. His wife says, "If he had minded me he might have been rich." He uses improved farm machinery, self-binding reaper, etc. P. O. Newville, Ind. They had:

138. i. David, b Sept. 9, 1863, Dekalb Co , Ind.
139. ii. Amanda, b Dec. 25, 1865, Dekalb Co., Ind.
140. iii. Infant, b Mar. 9, 1875, d Mar. 12, 1875.

138. DAVID HOLLINGER. (George, Elizabeth, Jacob, Peter.)

David Holiinger m Elizabeth McBride Nov. 6, 1844, in Dekalb Co., Ind. She was a dau. of John and Catharine McBride, b
P. O. Newville, Ind. They had:

140a. i. Goldie, b Jan. , 1889.

139. AMANDA HOLLINGER. (George, Elizabeth, Jacob, Peter.)

Amanda Hollinger m Walter Scott Cook Sept. 22, 1882, in Dekalb Co., Ind. He was a son of b P. O. Newville, Ind. They had:

141. i. Clarence, b Feb. 22, 1884.

131. MARY HOLLINGER. (Elizabeth, Jacob, Peter.)

Mary Hollinger m Peter Shoup, Jr., Feb. 19, 1867, in Dekalb Co., Ind. He was a son of Peter Shoup, Sen., a Swiss emigrant and pioneer settler. He is a hardworking and enterprising farmer. He followed threshing grain about ten years. He says he used up two engines, two separators and the best part of himself. He and his wife are members of the United Brethren Church. Their children attend Sunday-school. P. O. Newville, Ind. They had:

142 i. John, b Mar. 28, 1868, d May 6, 1868.
143. ii. Elizabeth Idella, b June 15, 1869.
144. iii. Frederick Edward, b Jan. 16, 1872, d Oct. 16, 1875.
145. iv. Nora Ann, b Oct 31, 1874.
146. v. Frank Cornelius, b Aug. 4, 1877.
147. vi. Mary Malena, b Apr. 22, 1880.

132. JACOB HOLLINGER. (Elizabeth, Jacob, Peter.)

Jacob Hollinger m Julia Ann Whitman May 11, 1863, in Dekalb Co., Ind. She was a dau. of b . They are farmers. Their wood lot contains an old time Indian grave-yard or the burial place of white soldiers after a battle in some of the early Indian wars. Mrs. Hollinger d May 9, 1869. They had:

148. i. John E., b Aug. 5, 1864, d Sept. 30, 1865.
149. ii. Ida P., b Sept. 23, 1866, d July 13, 1867.
150. iii. Burton Wilfred, b Aug. 1, 1867.

Jacob Hollinger m Caroline Armstrong Jan. 2, 1880. She was b Jan. 1, 1859. She has no children living—one dead. P. O. Butler, Ind.

133. ISAAC HOLLINGER. (Elizabeth, Jacob, Peter.)

Isaac Hollinger m Ellen Moughler Sept. 18, 1870, in Dekalb Co., Ind. She was a dau. of Valentine and Hannah (Campbell) Moughler, b June 13, 1850, in

Wayne Co. O. Her father was [illegible], her mother [illegible]. Mr. Hollinger is a farmer and stock raiser. He moved to the state of Kansas in 1886. Drouth damaged his crops and live stock. P.O. Joash, Meade Co., Kan. They had:

151. i. Dallas Clifton, b June 27, 1871.
152. ii. Orie Iona, b Nov. 30, 1872,
153. iii. Floyd Leon, b July 23, 1875.
154. iv. Harlan Daine, b July 6, 1880.
155. v. Ivan Clare, b Jan. 29, 1883.

137. DANIEL HOLLINGER. (Elizabeth, Jacob, Peter.)

Daniel Hollinger m Clara Bell Gunsenhouser Feb. 24, 1881, in Dekalb Co., Ind. She was a dau. of Jacob and Catharine (Ginder) Gunsenhouser, b Apr. 24, 1861. Daniel resides near his mother on the old homestead which he helps to farm. He and his wife are members of the United Brethren Church. He is Supt. of the Sabbath-school at Big Run U. B. Church. P. O. Butler, Ind. They had:

156. i. Sadie, b July 31, 1883.
157. ii. Nettie Iona, b Dec. 28, 1885.

16. DANIEL BURGNER. (Jacob, Peter.)

Daniel Burgner m Mary Babb June 27, 1850, in Stephenson Co., Ill. She was a dau. of Solomon and Catharine (Wendell) Babb, b Oct. 13, 1832, in Lycoming Co., Pa. After farming about twenty-five years in Illinois they sold out, 1871, and moved to south-eastern Nebraska. Daniel is the last surviving son of Jacob Burgner, the blacksmith, and perhaps the best type of the old Burgner stock. He bids fair to live to a ripe old age. He has taken a kindly interest in the writing of these records and helped defray the expenses of printing. He and his wife attend the Dunkard Church of which she is a member. P. O. Falls City, Richardson Co., Neb. They had:

158. i. George, b Aug. 30, 1851, d Nov. 26, 1864.
159. ii. Alfred Franklin, b Nov. 15, 1853.
160. iii. Catharine Ellen, b July 27, 1855.
161. iv. Melinda, b July 24, 1857.
162. v. Emma Jane, b Feb. 28, 1860.
163. vi. John Mathias, b Aug. 3, 1863.
164. vii. Andrew James, b May 7, 1866.
165. viii. Olin Clyde, b Aug. 27, 1874.

160. CATHARINE ELLEN BURGNER. (Daniel, Jacob, Peter.)

Catharine E. Burgner m David Scott Sept. 13, 1874, in Richardson Co., Neb. He was a son of William and Elizabeth (Gray) Scott, b May 2, 1838, at St. Clairsville, O. They follow farming. P. O. Falls City, Neb. They had:

166. i. David Clinton, b Sept. 7, 1875, Brown Co., Kan.
167. ii. Daniel Franklin, b Jan. 8, 1877, Brown Co., Kan.
168. iii. Bertie Klein, b June 25, 1880, d Aug. 26, 1881.
169. iv. William Andrew, b Jan. 15, 1883, Richardson Co., Neb.
170. v. Lodiska Irene, b Apr. 12, 1885, Richardson Co., Neb.
171. vi. Melinda Kate, b Mar. 1, 1887.

161. MELINDA BURGNER. (Daniel, Jacob, Peter.)

Melinda Burgner m John C. Garber Jan. 7, 1883, in Richardson Co., Neb. He was a son of Mahlon and Mary (Miller) Garber, b Dec. 21, 1856, at Spring City, Chester Co., Pa. His occupation is farming. He and his wife are members of the United Brethren Church. P. O. Morrill, Brown Co., Kan. They had:

172. i. Mary Ellen, b Nov. 18, 1883.
173. ii. Clamenza Ethel, b Feb. 25, 1886, d Aug. 1, 1886.

162. EMMA JANE BURGNER. (Daniel, Jacob, Peter.)

Emma J. Burgner m Edson Steele Jan. 15, 1882, in Richardson Co., Neb. He was a son of William E. and Louisa A. Steele, of Sullivan Co., N. Y. Edson Steele is a farmer. He and his wife are members of the United Brethren Church. P. O. Falls City, Neb. They had:

174. i. Georgia Ann, b Sept. 27, 1882.
175. ii. Eva Lois, b Aug. 3, 1888.

163. JOHN MATHIAS BURGNER. Daniel, Jacob, Peter.)

John M. Burgner m Olive Foraker Aug. 27, 1886, in Brown Co., Kan,. She was a daughter of James and Mary Foraker, b Mar. 15, 1868. They moved to Rawlins Co., Kan., where they follow farming. P. O. Cornell, Hitchcock Co., Neb. They had:

176. i. Jesse Orlando, b Oct. 9, 1887.

164. ANDREW JAMES BURGNER. (Daniel, Jacob, Peter.)

Andrew J. Burgner m Irene Fisher Feb. 27, 18—, in Richardson, Co., Neb. She was a dau. of John and Matilda (Wonderlin) Fisher, b Mar. 12, 1869. They are farmers. P. O. Falls City, Neb. They had:

177. i. Bessie Verbel, b Apr. 2, 1877.
178. ii. Russel Vincent, b July 7, 1888.

17. MARY BURGNER. (Jacob, Peter.)

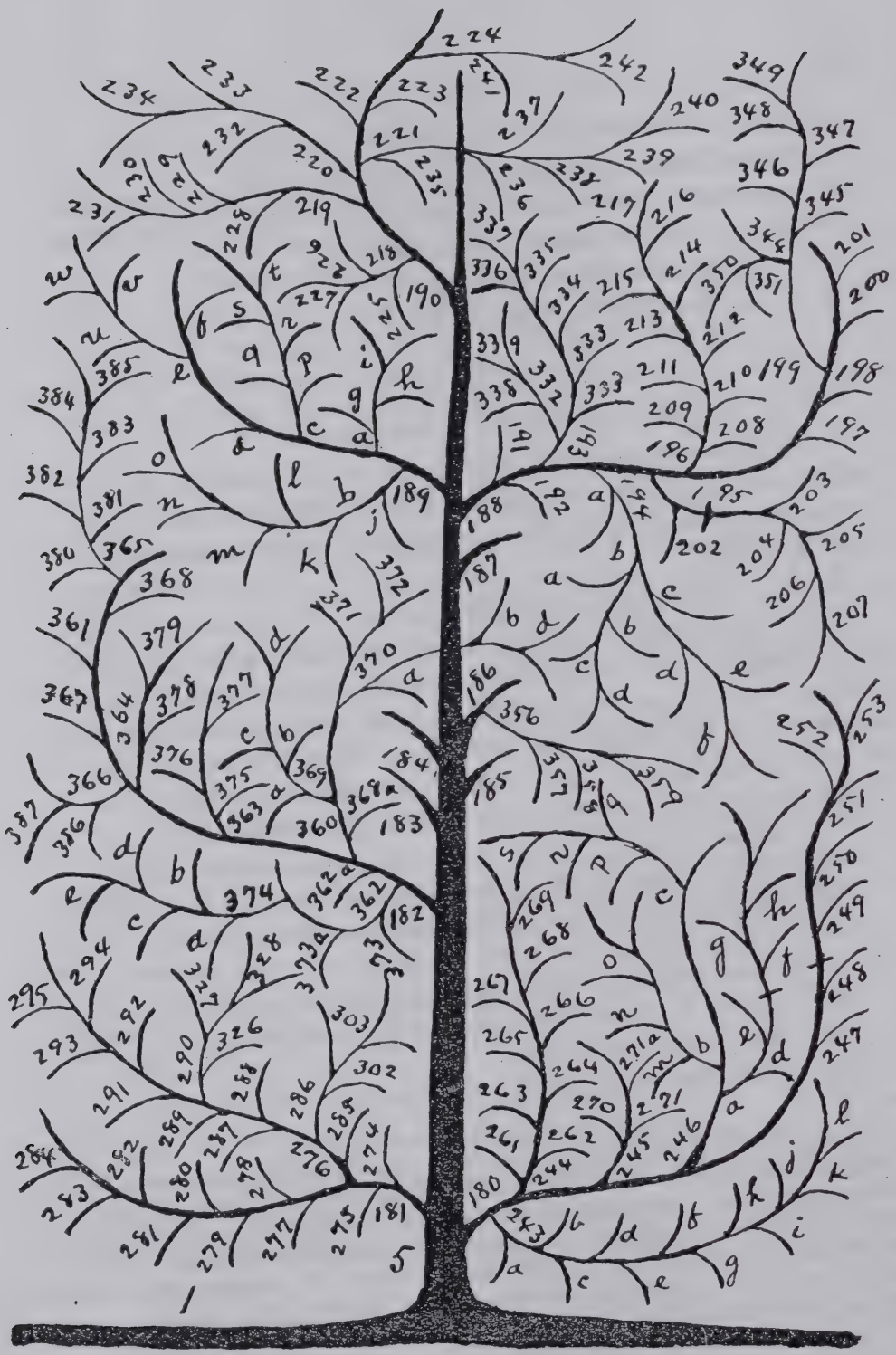
Mary Burgner m Jacob Clay in the summer of 1844, in Summit Co., O. He was the son of Mr. and Mrs. Christian Clay, b Jan. 21, 1821, in Summit Co., O. They moved to Stephenson, Co., Ill., in Sept., 1844. She died there Feb. 27, 1845. They had:

179. i. Israel, b Feb., 1845, d July, 1845.

Jacob Clay m Rachel Snyder Nov. 23, 1846, in Stephenson Co., Ill. She was born May 24, 1826, in Northumberland Co., Pa. Her parents moved first to Ohio and later to Illinois. Her father was a noted builder of bank barns in Summit Co., O. In 1868 Jacob Clay moved from Illinois to Montgomery Co., Mo., and in the spring of 1883 to Lafayette Co., Mo., where he now resides. He is a well-to-do farmer and stock raiser. P. O. Tabo, Mo. They had:

i. Edward, b May 24, 1850, d 1851.
ii. Zebulon, b Aug. 31, 1852, d single, Dec. 21, 1884.
iii. Galena, b Mar. 20, 1854, m George Hart; 2 children.
iv. Lucinda, b July 8, 1857, d Oct. 28, 1860.
v. Thomas Jefferson, b May 29, 1860, m Amelia Stoll; 2 children.
vi. Angeline, b Aug. 16, 1862, m Arad Snyder; 2 children.
vii. William Perry, b Jan. 20, 1865.
viii. Cyrus Norton, b Oct. 8, 1867, m Martha Smith; 1 child.

NOTE.—The foregoing families and individuals, marked with Arabic numerals, are believed to constitute all the decendants, in the male line, of Peter Burgner the Swiss emigrant of 1734, through his son Jacob the blacksmith, to July 4, 1889. Some records of his decendants in the female line, through his daughter, Mrs. Mary Spickler, will be given in a few of the pages to follow. No record has been found to date of the family and decendants of his daughter Mrs. Elizabeth Saunders. Her husband seems to have led a checkered life, having been absent from his family for a year or two at a time and dying away from home.



MARY BURGNER SPICKLER FAMILY TREE, 1766—1890.

5. MARY BURGNER. (Peter.)

Mary Burgner m Frederick Spickler in Lancaster Co., Pa. They soon after moved to Washington Co., Md., where he followed blacksmithing many years. After his death she lived with her son David. She died May 30, 1848. They were both buried at St. Paul's Church cemetery, on the pike, three miles from Clearspring. They had:

180. i. Elizabeth, m Henry Steinmetz; had 6 children.

181. ii. Nancy, m Martin Speck; 11 children; Peter lives at Tiffin, O.

182. iii. Samuel m Mary Odolphus; went to Mt. Vernon, O., in 1840, then to Dayton, O., where they died. They had two sons; John, who was killed at the age of 18 by the falling of a tree, and William, who died at Dayton, O., aged 60, leaving a daughter who has married and moved to Iowa, and a son, William, living in Dayton, O. Samuel Spickler's eldest daughter married a Mr. Steinmetz. She died Oct. 1, 1888. His other daughter, Charlotte, became demented at the age of 35 and was taken to the insane asylum at Dayton, O.

183. iv. Sarah, d single; age 36, had epilepsy.

184. v. Mary, an invalid, d single; age 40.

185. vi. Frederick, d in childhood.

186. vii. Susan, m Jacob Kershner; son, Andrew J., at Hagerstown, Md.

187. viii. Jacob, d, age 5.

188. ix. Catharine, b July 22, 1804, m A. L. Lesher; 11 children.

189. x. Margaret, m Henry Grove; moved to Mercer Co., O.; 11 children; P. O. Shanesville, O.

190. xi. David, m Matilda Ankeney; 7 children. P. O. Clearspring, Md.

188. CATHARINE SPICKLER. (Mary, Peter.)

Catharine Spickler m Augustus Levi Lesher, 1829, Washington Co., Md. He was born May 25, 1803, Berks Co., Pa., d Apr. 1, 1858, of heart disease, Smithburg, Pa. His widow lives with her children, here and there, at her pleasure. In 1877 she moved west with the family of her daughter Joanna, wife of Jacob Hoffman, who rented a farm near Clyde, O. She now lives a part of the time with her son William, at Fremont, O. Her age is 85. She has a slender form, spare face, gray hair, weak but undimmed eyes, good health, a sound mind and an excellent memory. During a personal interview with her, June 28, 1889, she said to the writer, among other things: "I well remember Mrs. Salome (Burkhart)

Burgner. She lived six years at my father's house, and died there when I was a girl. She told us many stories of her early life. She was only seven years old when she came from Switzerland to America with her father and her three elder brothers. Her mother died on the ocean. Her father died in Pennsylvania four years later, and then she and her brothers were advertised as orphans and sold or bound out to service for their support and perhaps for the payment of a debt. A man named Kretzer took all four of the children and raised them. The brothers became carpenters and went to the Carolinas. The sister remained in Lancaster, Co., and became the wife of Peter Burgner. After his death she married a Mr. Hershey, who died soon after. She then lived with her son Jacob Burgner until he moved to Ohio, in 1812, when she came to live with my father, Frederick Spickler. When she was 82 years of age she walked ten miles and return to visit her daughter Mrs. Elizabeth Steinmetz. She did not choose to ride. She wore a fine white beaver hat which was tied down with a silk ribbon fastened inside. I also remember the visit of my uncle Jacob Burgner, from Ohio, in 1829, and of his telling us how very sorry he was at first that he had moved west, and that he would have turned back at once if it had not been for his wife; that he lost money with Bowman; that he sold his first 80 acres and bought 328 in a better location; that he had become prosperous and had bought some rich land for his children in Sandusky (now Seneca) County, O. I also remember a visit of his son, Peter Burgner, several years later. My husband was a farmer and a renter. We lived in a roomy mansion on a large plantation in Maryland, owned by a wealthy New Yorker. After my husband's death I continued to live there with my daughter Mary E., who was single, and the family of my daughter Emma, wife of Jacob Hoffman, who farmed the place. Our house was on a public highway about half a mile from the Potomac River. Travellers frequently stopped with us to feed and water their horses and to get refreshments. One day in the summer of 1859 several old men drove up with a lumber wagon heavily loaded with boxes marked "Farming Implements," and while their horses were feeding asked for something to eat. I gave them some bread and butter and milk. They ate heartily, paid their bill, and went in the direction of Harper's Ferry. A few days later I heard of the arrest of John Brown at the Ferry, and learned that some boxes marked "Farming Implements" contained fire-arms—muskets, rifles and revolvers. After the war broke out in 1861 we saw much trouble and lost nearly all our property. The three months' men came first from the north and took possession of our house and premises and helped themselves to what they wanted. In the summer of 1863 we were hemmed in about four weeks by different portions of the Confederate

army, 60,000 strong, which passed and repassed our place on their way to and from the battle of Gettysburg. They used our house as a hospital for 200 sick soldiers. They cut some of our standing grain with sickles to get straw for bedding to put down in all the rooms and porches. My son-in-law had to keep himself secreted. We women were kept busy cooking and baking. The Quartermaster asked me for flour, meat and other provisions. I let him have them. He offered me Confederate money but I declined to take it. It was worthless. The floors of the house lay full of it. The officers took our horses and cattle and all our chickens except one old hen. When our provisions were exhausted we drew rations from the Quartermaster. The soldiers all treated us with respect and did not give me one indecent word. I asked many of them whether they knew of any "Burkharts" from Carolina. Some said they knew of them but they were not in their regiment. They asked us women one day which side we were on, and when my daughter Mary said, "Mother is on your side," they caught me up in their arms and carried me about the yard with cheers and yells for myself and the Southern Confederacy. I said nothing. I saw Gen. Early and Gen. Hill, and talked with Gen. Longstreet. The headquarters of Gen. R. E. Lee were about a mile from our house. He swam his horse across the river like all the rest. At the request of a friendly captain he kindly ordered the return of one of our horses. We have put in our claims but have not as yet received any pay from the United States government for property lost or destroyed during the war."

The children of Mrs. Catharine and Mr. A. L. Lesher were:

191. i. David K., b Oct. 9, 1829; m Miss Brown, Zimmerman, O.
192. ii. Mary E., b Aug. 6, 1831, d Sept. 29, 1888, Sandusky Co., O.
193. iii. Jonas, b May 14, 1833; m Mary Hawker, Union City, Ind.
194. iv. Frederick, b Sept. 20, 1834; m Kate Benedict, Middale, Pa.
195. v. William, b Mar. 17, 1837; m Maggie Martin, Fremont, O.
196. vi. Joanna, b Sept. 11, 1838; m Jacob Hoffman, Clearspring, Md.
197. vii. Samuel, b May 23, 1840; d Jan. 30, 1841.
198. viii. Catharine Jane. b Mar. 31, 1842; m Jacob Hoover, Dodge City, Kan.
199. ix. Emma M., b Dec. 1, 1844; m Jacob Hoffman; P. O. Lanark, Ill.
200. x. Augustus L., b Mar. 18, 1848; d Apr. 28, 1848, Smithburg, Md.
201. xi. Susan Bell, b Mar. 18, 1848; d Apr. 23, 1848, Leitersburg, Md.

195. WILLIAM LESHER. (Catharine, Mary, Peter.)

Wm. Lesher m Frances Martin Jan. 18, 1862, Fremont, O. She was a dau. of John and Eliza Martin. She died Jan. 12, 1867. They had:

202. i. Walter Perry, b Aug. 5, 1866.

William Lesher m Maggie Martin, June 17, 1870, Fremont, O. He is a farmer and stock raiser, on the farm of Dr. Jas. Wilson, Fremont, O. Came to Ohio, 1860. He and his wife are members of the Evangelical Association. They had:

203. i. Eddie M., b June 15, 1871.
204. ii. Freddie C , b Sept. 5, 1872, d Mar. 5, 1874.
205. iii. Harry, b Oct., 1876. d Dec. 7, 1876.
206. iv. Minnie Bell, b May 7, 1878.
207. v. Charles Augustus, b Nov. 15, 1880.

196. JOANNA LESHER. (Catharine, Mary, Peter.)

Joanna Lesher m Jacob Hoffman, Washington Co., Md. He was born Feb. 22, 1837. They moved to Seneca Co., O., in 1877; now live in Riley township, Sandusky Co., O. They are farmers. They lost about $1,500 worth of property, taken by the rebel army which passed by their home, before and after the battle of Gettysburg. P. O. Erlin, Sandusky Co., O. They had:

208. i. Frederick, b Oct. 3, 1860; m Nellie Peach.
209. ii. Ida May, b May 30, 1862, d Oct. 24, 1862.
210. iii. Martha Ann, b Aug. 10, 1864; m David Garn, Helena, O.
211. iv. Franklin, b Jan. 30, 1866.
212. v. Effie, b July 13, 1868; m Albert Heagler, Millersville, O.
213. vi Harry, b Apr. 4, 1870.
214. vii. Jennie, b Apr. 9, 1872, d Nov. 16. 1887.
215. viii. Catharine, b Jan. 8, 1874.
216. ix. Cora Leona, b Feb. 23, 1876.
217. x. Emma, b Apr. 9, 1878.

190. DAVID SPICKLER. (Mary, Peter.)

David Spickler m Matilda Ankeney, 1837, at Greencastle, Pa. She was a dau. of Henry and Catharine (Miller) Ankeney. P. O. Clearspring, Md. They had:

218. i. Mary, b Mar. 7, 1838, d Aug. 10, 1873.
219. ii. Lewis, b July 5, 1839.
220. iii. John, b Jan. 11, 1841.
221. iv. Eliza, b Sept 20, 1842.
222. v. Martha, b Apr. 5, 1844; single, lives with her parents.
223. vi. Sarah B, b Sept. 3, 1847.
224. vii. David, b Aug. 16, 1851.

218. MARY SPICKLER. (David, Mary, Peter.)

Mary Spickler m Rev. Victor Miller, Oct., 1865. He was born in 1834, near Clearspring, Md., graduated at Gettysburg College and Theological Seminary and entered the Lutheran ministry. P. O., Leitersburg, Washington Co., Md. They had:

225. i. Mary E., b Apr. 6, 1867.
226. ii. Matilda, b Aug. 18, 1869.
227. iii. Luther, b Oct. 16, 1872.

219. LEWIS SPICKLER. (David, Mary, Peter.)

Lewis Spickler m Rebecca Sharpless, Nov. 26, 1867. He is a blacksmith and lives on the old Spickler homestead. P. O. Conococheague, Md. They had:

228. i. Harry, b June 5, 1869.
229. ii. William, b Jan. 5, 1876.
230. iii. Frank, b June 3, 1882.
231. iv. Elizabeth, b Apr. 22, 1884.

220. JOHN F. SPICKLER. (David, Mary, Peter.)

John F. Spickler m Emma Zellers, Nov. 30, 1869. P. O. Conococheague, Md. They had:

232. i. Robert, b Jan. 30, 1872.
233. ii. Nellie, b Mar. 27, 1877.
234. iii. Leila, b Aug. 2, 1878; d Apr. 16, 1887.

221. ELIZA SPICKLER. (David, Mary, Peter.)

Eliza Spickler m Edmund Miller, brother of Victor, May 30, 1865. He died May 7, 1885. P. O. Clearspring, Md. They had:

235. i. David, b Apr. 11, 1866.
236. ii. Edith, b July 20, 1867.
237. iii. Annie, b Oct. 18, 1869.
238. iv. Julia, b Mar., 1871; d Aug., 1871.
239. v. Lois, b Nov. 1, 1873.
240. vi. Edmund, b Mar. 25, 1878.

223. SARAH SPICKLER. (David, Mary, Peter.)

Sarah Spickler m John Ash, Dec. 28, 1869. He died Jan. 31, 1889. P. O. Conscocheague, Md.

224. DAVID SPICKLER. (David, Mary, Peter.)

David Spickler m Mary Harne, Mar. 21, 1877. P. O. Conococheague, Md. They had:

241. i. Annie, b Mar. 21, 1878.
242. ii. Victor, b Mar. 17, 1880.

180. ELIZABETH SPICKLER. (Mary, Peter.)

Elizabeth Spickler m Henry Steinmetz. He was born Nov. 16, 1792. She died in 1830. P. O. Williamsport, Md. They had:

243. i. Mary, b June 29, 1817; d 1866.
244. ii. Hannah, b Sept., 1818.
245. iii. Elizabeth, b Jan. 3, 1820.
246. iv. William, b Mar. 13, 1821.
247. v. Louisa, b June, 1822.
248. vi. Cath. Ann, b Feb. 8, 1824.

Henry Steinmetz m 2d, Miss Gruber, with whom he had five children. He died Nov. 7, 1859.

243. MARY STEINMETZ. (Elizb., Mary, Peter.)

Mary Steinmetz m George Snyder, 1839. They had twelve children.

244. HANNAH STEINMETZ. (Elizb , Mary, Peter.)

Hannah Steinmetz m Peter Ardinger, Esq. They are members of the Lutheran church. She died in 1866. P. O. Williamsport, Md. They had:

261. i. Francis Marion.
262. ii. Caroline Maria.
263. iii. Emma.
264. iv. Hannah.
265. v. Clara.
266. vi. Bettie Maria.
267. vii. Alexander.
268. viii. B.
269. ix. Henry Z.

245. ELIZABETH STEIMMETZ. (Elizb., Mary, Peter.)

Elizabeth Steinmetz m A. Snyder. He died. Her P. O., Washington, D. C. They had:

270. i.
271. ii.

246. WILLIAM STEINMETZ. (Elizb., Mary, Peter.)

William Steinmetz m . They live in Mercer Co., O. They had:

272. i.
273. ii.

248. CATHARINE ANN STEINMETZ. (Elizb., Mary, Peter.)

Ann Steinmetz m John Dellinger. They were members of the Lutheran church. He died in 1864. They had:

181. NANCY SPICKLER. (Mary, Peter.)

Nancy Spickler m Martin Speck, in Washington Co., Md. They had:

274. i. Polly, m David Anderson, Hedgesville, Va.
275. ii. David.
276. iii. Peter, b Jan. 11, 1825.
277. iv. Martin, m Miss Tittinger, no children.—He died.
278. v. Frederick, m 1st
" m 2nd
279. vi. Samuel, P O. Upton, Pa.
280. vii. Catherine, wid. Hagerstown, Md.
281. viii. Maggie, m Joseph Hershey.
282. ix. Nancy, m Mr. Myers, Brownsville, O.
283. x.
284. xi.

PETER SPECK. (Nancy, Mary, Peter.)

Peter Speck m Mary Dillahunt, Sept., 1846. He is a miller and has six sons who are practical millers. P. O. Tiffin, O. They had:

285. i. Laura A., b Dec. 15, 1846.
286. ii. James Martin, b Dec. 28, 1847.
287. iii. Mary K., b Feb. 14, 1851.
288. iv. William P., b May 11, 1853.
289. v. Alva H., b Aug. 7, 1855.
290. vi. Anna M., b Sept. 14, 1857.
291. vii. Ida E., b Nov. 26, 1859.
292. viii. John C., Feb. 6, 1862.
293. ix. Emma B., b Feb. 18, 1864.
294. x. Harry B., b Aug. 31, 1866.
295. xi. Joseph Keller, b Jan. 11, 1871.

285. LAURA A. SPECK. (Peter, Nan., Mary, Peter.)

Laura A. Speck m James K. Harbaugh. He was a son of
born 18 P. O. Banner City, Dickinson Co., Kan. They had:

286. JAMES MARTIN SPECK. (Peter, Nan., Mary, Peter.)

James M. Speck m Mary Singer. P. O. Five Forks, Franklin Co., Pa. They had:

302. i. Beulah M., b Nov. 28, 1833.
303. ii. Dau., b Nov. 26, 1889.

287. MARY K. SPECK. (Peter, Nan., Mary, Peter.)

Mary K. Speck m Andrew Hartman. He was a son of
born 18 P. O. Hagerstown, Md. They had:

288. WILLIAM P. SPECK. (Peter, Nan., Mary, Peter.)

William Speck m Mary Alleman. She was a dau. of
born 18 P. O. Tiffin, O They had:

289. ALVA H. SPECK. (Peter, Nancy, Mary, Peter.)

Alva M. Speck m Mary Clouser. She was a dau. of
born 18 P. O. Tiffin, O. They had:

290. ANNA M. SPECK. (Peter, Nan., Mary, Peter.)

Anna M. Speck m Samuel H. George. He was a son of
born 18 P. O. East Gilead, Branch Co., Mich. They had:

326. i. Alva R., b Mar. 30, 1884.
327. ii. Hugh A., b Mar. 11, 1886.
328. iii. Dora C., b Nov. 24, 1887.

193 JONAS LESHER. (Cath., Mary, Peter.)

Jonas Lesher m Mary Ann Hawker, Apr. 28, 1859, in Greene Co., O. She was a dau. of David and Sarah (Odaffer) Hawker, b Nov. 6, 1831. They were farmers and members of the Reformed Church. He was a Union soldier during the late war, in Co B, 131st Reg't. O. V. I. In 1879 they moved from Montgomery Co., to Jackson tp., Darke Co., O. P. O. Union City, Ind. They had:

332. i. Jennie B., b Mar. 8, 1860.
333. ii. Mattie E., b Apr. 6, 1862.
334. iii. Augustus L., b Jan. 15, 1864; d Feb. 2, 1864.
335. iv. Fannie B., b Oct. 20, 1865.
336. v. Charles Edward, b Jan. 3, 1869.
337. vi. Oliver Frederick, b July 17, 1872.

332. JENNIE B. LESHER. (Jonas, Cath., Mary, Peter.)

Jennie B. Lesher m John W. Wogaman, Nov. 25, 1880, in Darke Co., O. P. O. Union City, Ind. They had:

338. i. Grace M., b Sept. 2, 1882.
339. ii. Lena I, b June 29, 1885.

199. EMMA M. LESHER. (Cath., Mary, Peter.)

Emma M. Lesher m Jacob Hoffman, Sept. 25, 1861, in Washington Co., Md. They lost nearly all their property during the late civil war, their house having been headquarters, in turn, for Union and for Confederate officers, among whom were Generals Cadwallader, Robert E. Lee, Early, Longstreet and others. They afterwards moved west. P. O. Lanark, Ill. They had:

344. i. Mary C., b Mar. 20, 1862.
345. ii. Charles M., b May 7, 1864.
346. iii. William Henry, b Jan. 1, 1866.
347. iv. Benj. Franklin, b Jan. 5, 1868.
348. v. Isaac Newton, b May 28, 1870.
349. vi. Jacob S., b Apr. 4, 1872.

344. MARY C. HOFFMAN. (Emma, Cath., Mary, Peter.)

Mary C. Hoffman m Andrew J. Taylor, Dec. 22, 1880, in Washington Co., Md. In 1886 they moved west. P. O. Pataha City, Garfield Co., Washington. They live east of the Cascade Mountains, on the N. Pacific R. R. They had:

350. i. David Arthur, b July, 1881.
351. ii. Walter Clifford, b May 28, 1883.

186. SUSAN SPICKLER. (Mary, Peter.)

Susan Spickler m Jacob Kershner in Washington Co., Md. P. O. Hagerstown, Md. They had:

356. i. Andrew J., b

356. ANDREW J. KERSHNER. (Susan, Mary, Peter.)

Andrew J. Kershner m She was a dau. of
born 18 P. O. Clearspring, Md. They had:

357. i. Bruce.
358. ii. Frederick.
359. iii. Jacob.

182. SAMUEL SPICKLER. (Mary, Peter.)

Samuel Spickler m Mary Odaffer. They were farmers. They moved from Pa. to Mt. Vernon, O. and then to Dayton, O. They were members of the Lutheran church. They had:

360. i. Mary Ann, d 1888.
361. ii. John, d 1858.
362. iii. William, d 1869.
363. iv. Elizabeth, m Mr. Anderson.
364. v. Susan, m Mr. Bucklin.
365. vi. Catharine, m Mr. Steinmetz, d 1882.
366. vii. Margaret, m Mr. Lamme, d 1887.
367. viii. Lottie, invalid, at Insane Asylum.
368. ix. Addie, d 1882, at Insane Asylum.

360. MARY ANN SPICKLER. (Sam'l, Mary, Peter.)

Mary Ann Spickler m Amos Steinmetz. He died in 1883. They had:

369. i. Luther.
370. ii. Viola.
371. iii. Nannie.
372. iv. Frank.

362. WILLIAM SPIGKLER. (Sam'l, Mary, Peter.)

William Spickler m Jane McCanless at Dayton, O. He was a blacksmith. They were members of the Lutheran church. P. O., Dayton, O. They had:

373. i. William. P. O. Dayton, O.
374. ii. Belle, lives in Kansas.

363 ELIZABETH SPICKLER. (Sam'l, Mary, Peter.)

Elizabeth Spickler m Isaac Anderson. They lived in Dayton, O. He was a saddler. He died in 1887. They had:

375. i. Mellville, died.
376. ii. Victor, Dayton, O.
377. iii. Anna, m Theodore Nunn. P. O. Lockland, O.

364. SUSAN SPICKLER. (Sam'l, Mary, Peter.)

Susan Spickler m Wm. Henry Buckland. He was a son of Anson and Abagail (Beach)Buckland, b Oct., 1823. He was a farmer and stock dealer. She was a member of the M. E. church. He died June 28, 1888, in Indiana. She became Matron of the Deaf and Mute Asylum, Columbus, O., Aug. 1, 1879. They had:

378. i. Mary Alice, b Dec. 5, 1847, m Dec. 28, 1875.
379. ii. Charlotte Inez, b Feb. 5, 1857, m Dec. 13, 1882.

365. CATHARINE SPICKLER. (Sam'l, Mary, Peter.)

Catharine Spickler m William Rockafield. He died about the year 1887. They had:

380. i. Cora.
381. ii. Della.
382. iii. Alice.
383. iv. William.
384. v. John.
385. vi. Everett.

356. MARGARET SPICKLER. (Sam'l, Mary, Peter.)

Margaret Spickler m Jessie Lamme. He was a farmer. She died July, 1886. They had:

386. i. Ida, m Marcellus Martz. P. O. Bellbrook, O.
387. ii. Emmette, died.

189. MARGARET SPICKLER. (Mary, Peter.)

Margaret Spickler m Henry Grove, May 24, 1834, in Washington Co., Md. He was born Sept. 13, 1807; she, Jan. 22, 1807; both in Washington Co., Md. In the spring of 1846 they moved to Knox Co, O., where they lived nineteen years, then moved to the western part of Mercer Co., O. They were members of the Lutheran Church. She died Dec. 8, 1878; he died Mar. 9, 1879, in Noble Co, Ind; both were buried in Mercer Co., O. They had:

189 a. i. Martin V. B., b Apr. 20, 1836.
189 b. ii. Henry Louis, b Aug. 7, 1837.
189 c. iii. Mary Elizabeth, b Nov. 8, 1838.
189 d. iv. Samuel S., b June 14, 1840; d Aug. 8, 1841.
189 e. v. John Frederick, b Nov. 20, 1841.
189 f. vi. Margaret, b Feb. 12, 1844; d Feb. 21, 1848.

189 a. MARTIN V. B. GROVE. (Marg., Mary, Peter.)

Martin V. B. Grove m Eliza Gast, 1865, in Clinton, Clinton Co., Iowa. They had:

189 g. i. Lottie Adelpha.
189 h. ii. Samuel Henry
189 i. iii. Mertie.

189 b. HENRY L. GROVE. (Marg., Mary, Peter.)

Henry L. Grove m Mary A. Allison, May 7, 1878. She was a dau. of John and Emily (Thorp) Allison. They are members of the U. B. Church. P. O. Chattanooga, Mercer Co., O. They had:

189 j. i. William Anthony, d.
189 k. ii. Hulda Onora,
189 l. iii. Clara Amberzena.
189 m. iv. Mary Elizabeth.
189 n. v. Margaret Arabelle.
189 o. vi. Henry Byron Martin.

189 c. MARY ELIZABETH GROVE. (Marg, Mary, Peter.)

Mary E. Grove m Enoch G. Thomas, in 1865. They are members of the Hardshell Baptist Church. He is a justice of the peace—in politics a democrat. P. O., Albion, Noble Co., Ind. They had:

189 p. i. Elmina Bell.
189 q. ii. John D.
189 r. iii. Enoch.
189 s. iv. Louis.
189 t. v. Edwin.

189 e. JOHN FREDERICK GROVE. (Marg., Mary, Pet.)

John F. Grove m Dorothy A. Morrison. They belong to no church — in politics, democrats. P. O. Chattanooga, Mercer Co., O. They had:

189 u. i. Hettie.
189 v. ii. Ella.
189 w. iii. John Wesley.

182. SAMUEL SPICKLER. (Mary, Peter.)

Samuel Spickler m Mary Odaffer in Washington Co., Md. She was born in Germany, Mar. 22, 1799. He was born Sept. 20, 1792; died June 24, 1864. She died Mar. 20, 1876, at Dayton, O. He was a blacksmith. In 1840 they moved from Clearspring, Md., to Mt. Vernon, O.; in 1840 to Greene Co., O., and in 1860 to Dayton, O. They were members of the Lutheran Church. They had:

362. i. William, b June 5, 1818; d Apr. 6, 1867.
362 a. ii. Cornelius, b Apr. 6, 1820; d July 22, 1822.
360. iii. Mary Ann, b Mar. 10, 1822; d Oct. 2, 1888.
363. iv. Ann Elizabeth, b Aug. 30, 1824.
364. v. Susan Rebecca, b July 28, 1827.
366. vi. Margaret, b Feb. 16, 1829; d July 15, 1887.
367. vii. Charlotte Amanda, b Mar. 11, 1832.
361. viii. John Frederick, b Mar. 27, 1834; d Apr. 29, 1858.
368. ix. Sarah Adaline, b Sept 20, 1836; d Sept. 28, 1882.
365. x. Catharine L., b Feb. 27, 1839.

362. WILLIAM SPICKLER. (Sam'l, Mary, Peter.)

William Spickler m Mary Jane McCandless, 1849, in Greene Co., O. She was a dau. of William McCandless, b Mar. 17, 1822. He was a blacksmith, a member of the Lutheran Church, and in politics a republican. Residence 115, Howard St, Dayton, O. Both have died. They had:

373. i. Wm. Russell, b Mar. 13, 1852.
373 a. ii. Mary Agnes, b Aug. 29, 1854; d June 22, 1855.
374. iii. Addie Bell, b Apr. 29, 1856; m D. Grimmes, Leoti, Kan.

373. WILLIAM R. SPICKLER. (Wm., Sam'l, Mary, Peter.)

William R. Spickler m Katie Wallaston, July 17, 1879, at Cincinnani, O. She was a dau. of George and — (McConnell) Wallaston, b Mar. 23, 1859. His occupation is that of a brass finisher. Res. 215, N. Taylor St., Dayton, O.

360. MARY ANN SPICKLER (Samuel, Mary, Peter.)

Mary Ann Spickler m Amos D. Steinmetz, Sept. 8, 1844, at Mt. Vernon, O. He was a son of Abraham and Nancy Steinmetz, b Mar. 15, 1818; d 1883. He was by occupation a plasterer. They were members of the Lutheran Church. She died Oct. 2, 1888. They had:

368 a. i. William R., b Dec. 16, 1846; d Sept. 20, 1849.
369. ii. Luther R., b June 20, 1849.
370. iii. Mary Viola, b Sept. 4, 1852.
371. iv. Nannie C., b Apr. 25, 1858.
372. v. Frank E., b Jan. 18, 1862.

369. LUTHER R. STEINMETZ. (Mary, Sam'l, Mary, Peter.)

Luther R. Steinmetz m Mary Lentz. They had:

369 a. i. Carrie, b Dec. 25, 1881; d July 20, 1882.
369 b. ii. Charles A.
369 c. iii. Willie L.
369 c. iv. Frank.

370. MARY V. STEINMETZ. (Mary, Sam'l, Mary, Peter.)

Mary V. Steinmetz m Edward F. Carter. They had:

370 a. i. Edna.
370 b. ii. Clifford.
370 d. iii. Warren.

363. ELIZABETH SPICKLER. (Sam'l, Mary, Peter.)

Elizabeth Spickler m Isaac Anderson, 1851, Dayton, O. He was a son of Rev. Robert Anderson, b July, 1825; d 1867. He was a saddler. They were members of the Lutheran Church. They had:

375. i. Melville R, b Oct. 22, 1852; d Feb. 10, 1880.
376. ii. Anna A., b Dec. 11, 1854; m L. L. Num, Lockland, O.
377. iii. Victor L., b May 14, 1860; m Mary Ghast, Dayton, O.

366. MARGARET SPICKLER. (Sam'l, Mary, Peter.)

Margaret Spickler m Jesse Lamme, Dec. 23, 1851, at Xenia, Greene Co., O. He was a son of Samuel Lamme, and was born May 12, 1821. He was a farmer. They were members of the Ev. Lutheran Church. She died July 15, 1887. P. O. Bellbrook, O. They had:

386. i. Ida, b Nov. 2, 1852.
387. ii. Clara Emmette, b June 10, 1855. d July 16, 1879.

386. IDA LAMME. (Marg., Sam'l, Mary, Peter.)

Ida Lamme m Rocellus Martz, May 5, 1887, at Zenia, O. He was a son of Caleb Martz, b July 28, 1859. He is a farmer. They are members of the Presbyterian Church. P. O. Bellbrook, O.

180. ELIZABETH SPICKLER. (Mary, Peter.)

Elizabeth Spickler m Henry Steinmetz, 1816. She was born 1796, d 1830. He was born Nov. 16, 1792, d Nov. 7, 1859. (See p. 126.)

245. ELIZABETH STEINMETZ. (Elizab, Mary, Peter.)

Elizabeth Steinmetz m A. Snyder. They had:

270. i. Ann Elizabeth, b Apr. 17, 1851.
271. ii. Clara Emma, b Mar. 6, 1859.
271 a. iii. William H., b Dec. 6, 1860.

246. WILLIAM STEINMETZ. (Elizab., Mary, Peter.)

William Steinmetz m Mary A. Cyster, Dec. 25, 1845, in Washington Co., Md. They were farmers. They moved to Mercer Co., O., in 1846. They had:

246 a. i. Ann Elizabeth, b Apr. 17, 1851.
246 b. ii. Clara Emma, b Mar. 6, 1859.
246 c. iii. William Hamilton, b Dec. 6, 1860.

246 a. ANN E. STEINMETZ. (Wm., Elizab., Mary, Pet.)

Ann E. Steinmetz m D. W. Counterman, 1869. He died, 1872. They had:

246 d. i. William Edward.
246 e. ii. Anna.

Mrs. A. E. Counterman m 2d, John R. Williams. They had:

246 f. iii. Joanna.
246 g. iv. Hila.
246 h. v. Nola.

246 b. CLARA E. STEINMETZ. (Wm., Elizab., Mary, Pet.)

Clara E. Steinmetz m John Garton. They have:

246 m. i. Merritt.
246 n. ii. Elba.
246 o. iii. William.

246 c WM. H. STEINMETZ. (Wm., Elizab., Mary. Pet.)

William H. Steinmetz m Cora Detter. They had:

246 p. i. Orville.
246 q. ii. Hoadley.
246 r. iii. John.
246 s. iv. LeRoy.

194. FREDERICK LESHER. (Cath., Mary, Peter.)

Frederick Lesher m Kate Benedict. They had:

194 a i. Benjamin F., d 1883.
194 b ii. Emma, m H. W. Gladhill, Waynesburg, Pa.
194 c iii. Infant, d.
194 d iv. Jennie M.; m Simon P. Hess, 1889.
194 e v. Minnie May; m Harry Swales, Leitersburg, Md.
194 f vi. Infant, d.

Mrs. Emma Gladhill had four children, only one is living, Nellie, b 1889.

179, iii. GALENA CLAY.

Galena Clay m George Hart, June 13, 1872, in Montgomery Co., Mo. He was a son of Samuel and Mary Hart, b Aug. 5, 1852, in Mt. Vernon, O., and follows farming, in La Fayette Co., Mo. She is a member of Christian church. P. O. Tabo, Mo. They had:

179, iii, a. i. Elmer Ira, b Sept. 1, 1873, Montgomery Co., Mo.
179, iii, b. ii. Clara Estelle, b Mar. 10, 1876, " " "

179, v. THOMAS CLAY.

Thomas Clay m 1st Fannie Bell Milan, Jan. 12, 1881. She was born Dec. 6, 1853, Bedford Co., Va.; d Nov. 24, 1881, of brain fever. He m 2d, Amelia Stoll, dau. of Jacob and Minnie Stoll, b Feb. 13, 1868, La Fayette Co., Mo. He is a farmer and carpenter; digs coal in winter. P. O. Tabo, Mo. They had:

179, v. g. i. Nellie, b Jan. 19, 1885, La Fayette Co., Mo.
179, v. h. ii. Estelle, b July 17, 1887, " " "

179, vi. ANGELINE CLAY.

Angeline Clay m Arad Snyder, Aug. 28, 1883, in La Fayette Co., Mo. He was a son of Michael and Lucinda Snyder, b June 13, 1857, Richland Co., Wis. He follows farming in summer and digging coal in winter. She is a member of the Baptist church. P. O. Tabo, Mo. They had:

179, vi m. i. Lillie Snyder, b Mar. 13, 1887, La Fayette Co., Mo.
179, vi. n. ii. Cora Snyder, b July 6, 1888.

179, viii. CYRUS N. CLAY.

Cyrus N. Clay m Martha Smith, Oct. 22, 1885. She was a dau. of Franklin and Louisa Smith, b Mar. 4, 1867, Henry Co., Mo. Being left an orphan in childhood she was raised by her grandmother Wooten, now 87. She is a mem. of the M. E. church. P. O. Tabo, Mo. They had:

179, viii. s. i. Rosa Lee Clay, b Sept. 1, 1886, La Fayette Co., Mo.
179, viii, t. ii. Olin Lycurgus, b Sept. 28, 1888, " " "

GENEALOGY.

THE BURGNER FAMILY, "B".

NOTE. The following incomplete record of another line of Burgner families whose exact relation to the former remains to be traced, has been arranged from data obtained by correspondence with several reliable parties whose names appear in the records. These trace their lineage back to Peter Burgner, a German emigrant, who evidently was a son of Christopher Burgner, an elder brother of the Swiss emigrant, Peter Burgner, of the former record.

EMIGRANTS FROM SWITZERLAND, 1734.

397. i. DAVID BURGNER.

398. ii. CHRISTOPHER BURGNER.

399. iii. PETER BURGNER, b Aug. 14, 1719, d 1784.

Christopher Burgner came from Switzerland to America in 1734. After staying several months at Philadelphia he settled in Lancaster county, Pa. He afterwent with his brother David and other carpenters, the Burkharts, southward into Maryland, Virginia, or the Carolinas. Some of his descendants returned to Lancaster and to Lebanon counties, Pa. He visited the home of Conrad Burgner, in Lebanon county, Pa., in 1815. He is supposed to have had two sons:

400 i. Christian, a minister of the Gospel who traveled in Virginia, and

401 ii. Peter, a farmer in Pennsylvania.

401. PETER BURGNER. (Chr)

Peter Burgner moved from Lancaster Co., Pa., to East Hanover township, Lebanon Co., Pa., where he followed farming. He died at the home of his son Jacob about the year 1824. He had:

402. i. Jacob, d 1835.

403. ii. Jasper, b Mar. 27, 1776, d Mar. 18, 1857.

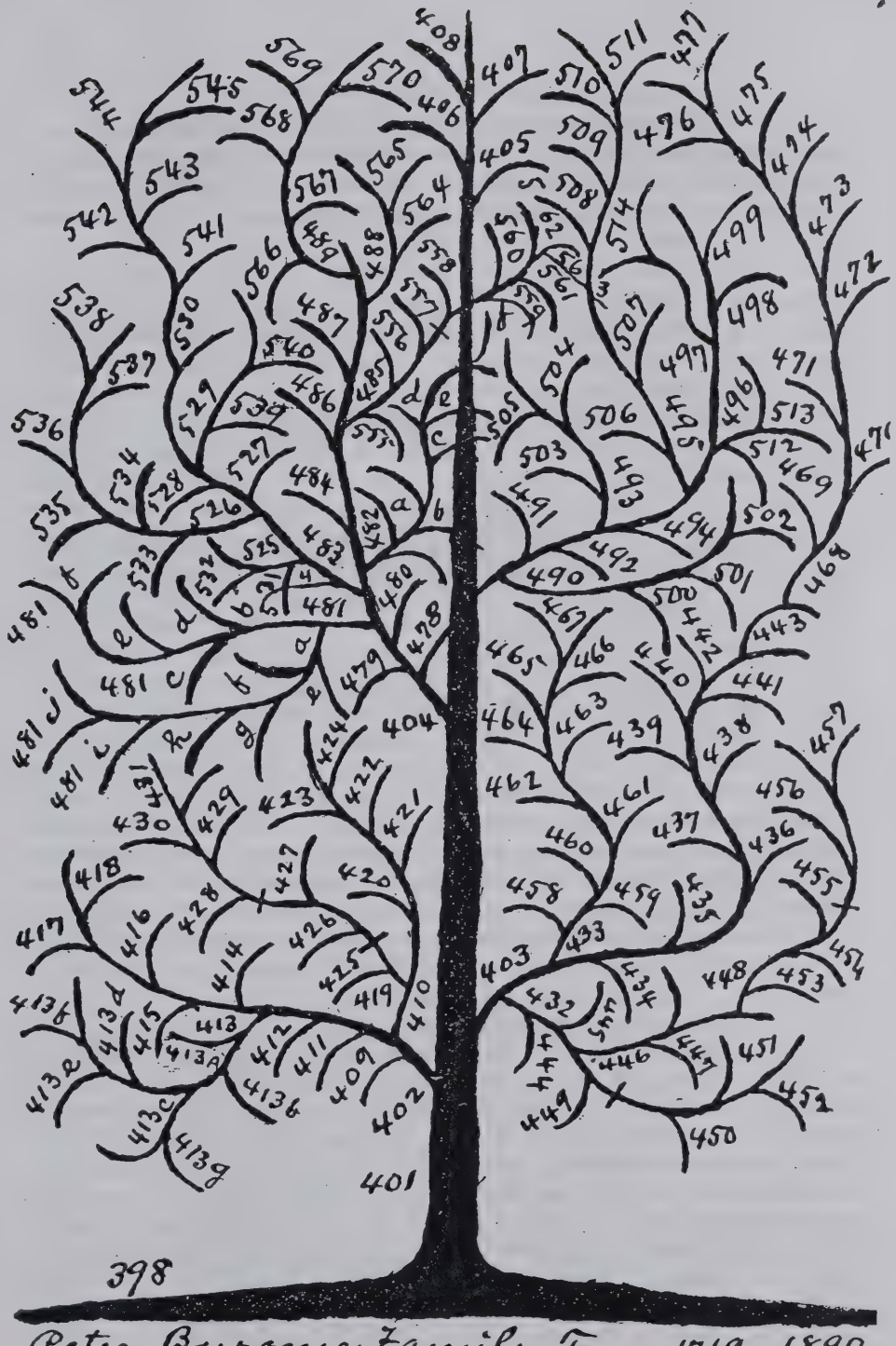
404. iii. Conrad, b 1791, d Mar. 18, 1886.

405. iv. Mrs. Stoner.

406. v. Mrs. Loy.

407. vi. Mrs. Boyer.

408. vii. Mrs. Shoeffer.


Peter Burgner Family Tree, 1719–1890.

402. JACOB BURGNER. (Pet., Chr.)

Jacob Burgner came at an early age from Lancaster to Lebanon county, Pa., where he lived many years and raised a family of ten children, all of whom except Conrad S., lived and died in that vicinity. He died in 1835. He had:

409. i. Nancy, b 1803, d single, at home of Ephraim.
410. ii. Joseph.
411. iii. Jacob.
412. iv. Elizabeth.
413. v. Peter, d 1883; son Jacob is a Lutheran minister, Reedsburg, O.
414. vi. Catharine.
415. vii. Samuel.
416. viii. Conrad S., b Jan. 31, 1819; d Mar. 10, 1886.
417. ix. John.
418. x. Mary.

410. JOSEPH BURGNER. (Jac., Pet., Chr.)

Joseph Burgner m Margaretta Gerberich, East Hanover tp., Lebanon Co., Pa. They were farmers and members of the United Brethren Church. They had:

419. i. Ephraim, b May 30, 1830; d Oct. 12, 1888.
420. ii. Joseph, d Apr. 24, 1858.
421. iii. Jefferson, b Mar. 25, 1839; d Jan. 26, 1862.
422. iv. Abraham, b Oct. 25, 1831; d May 26, 1848.
423. v. Eliza, m Henry I. Mark, Lebanon, Pa., no ch.
424. vi. Rebecca, m Lives in Kansas.

419. EPHRAIM BURGNER. (Jos., Jac., Pet., Chr.)

Ephraim Burgner m 1st., Rosanna Fegan, June 1, 1854, at Lebanon, Pa. She was a dau. of Daniel and Magdalena (Killinger) Fegan, b June 11, 1831, at Annville, Pa.; died Dec. 26, 1856; a member of the Reformed church. They had:

425. i. Joseph Allen, b Dec. 5, 1854.

Ephraim Burgner m 2d, Mary Kreider, Jan. 17, 1861, at Annville, Pa. She was a dau. of Daniel Kreider. She died June 8, 1871, at Syner, Pa. They had:

426. ii. A. Lincoln, b Mar. 20, 1865; d Dec. 16, 1875.
427. iii. Mary, b Apr. 20, 1868; d June 8, 1871.

Ephraim Burgner m 3d, Mrs. Jane E. Leopold, at East Hanover, Pa., Dec. 31, 1875. She was a dau. of Lyon and Hester Lemberger, and widow of Jacob Leopold, b Sept. 4, 1844. Ephraim Burgner was a merchant at five different places. He retired from business in 1883. He was a member of the U. B. Church, an active Sunday-school worker, and a strict Republican. He died of consumption, Oct. 12, 1888, and was buried at Annville Cemetery. After his death his widow continued to keep store with her son, David Leopold, at East Hanover and at Syner, Pa. Ephraim Burgner's children with his third wife were:

428. iv. Linnie C, b Nov. 10, 1876, Union Water Works.
429. v. Charles Byron, b Feb. 4, 1879, E. Hanover.
430. vi. James A. Garfield, b Oct. 23, 1880, E. Hanover.
431. vii. Jennie Rebecca, b Nov. 11, 1885, Syner, Pa.

425. JOSEPH ALLEN BURGNER. (Eph., Jos., Jac., Pet., Chr.)

Joseph Allen Burgner m Lillie E. Current, Sept. 22, 1885. She was a dau. of James and Henrietta Current, b July 7, 1858, in Crawford Co., Ill. They are members of the Presbyterian church. He is a merchant, at Monticello, Ind.

416. REV. CONRAD S. BURGNER. (Jac., Pet., Chr.)

Rev. C. S. Burgner m Sarah Martin, Dec. 3, 1840. She was born June 4, 1819. When about 16 years of age he moved to Darke Co., Ohio. Here, until 21, he worked on a farm and a part of the time during the winter taught school. After his marriage he moved to Hamilton, O., where he engaged in the merchantile business. Here he remained until 1844, when he moved to Hagerstown, Ind., where he continued merchandizing. He was converted in the M. E. Church, about two years after his marriage, and was licensed to preach before leaving Ohio. He served as local preacher until the Fall of 1849, when he entered the traveling connection in the N. Ind. Conf. of the M. E. church, at Logansport, Ind. When the Conf. was divided, in 1882, he became a member of the N. W. Ind. Conf. His itinerant life covered a period of 35 years. He traveled circuits 13 years, filled stations 15, and was presiding elder 7 years. In 1884, on account of failing health, he asked and was granted a superannuated relation. He had filled with acceptability every position to which the church had called him. He was eminently scriptural in his preaching. The Bible was his principal text-book, and he relied upon it for argument and illustration. He was always painstaking, sound and logical. He was naturally a very timid man, preferring others to himself, and being ever ready to sit at the feet of those who were his inferiors in age, experience or ability. He possessed great kindness of heart and a cheerful disposition. He was unswerving in his devotion to right principles, but never sectarian. He died in full hope of a blessed immortality. He left his widow well provided for. The foregoing facts are taken from the M. E. N. W. Ind. Conference minutes, 1886, which she kindly sent us. P. O. Valparaiso, Ind.

403. JASPER BURGNER. (Peter, Chr.)

Jasper Burgner m Barbara Huffman in Lebanon Co., Pa. They had:

432. i. George, b Sept 18, 1807.
433. ii. Catharine, b Mar. 24, 1809.
434. iii. Sarah, b July 5, 1810; d Mar. 1, 1815.
435. iv. Dau, b June 5, 1811; d a 6 h.
436. v. Maria, b Aug. 6, 1813; d Feb. 24, 1815.
437. vi. Dau, b June 15, 1814; d a 6 h.
438. vii. Lydia, b Aug. 1, 1815; d single.
439. viii. Conrad, b Sept. 24, 1816.
440. ix. Rebecca, b Apr. 17, 1818.
441. x. Esther, b June 8, 1819; d a 12 h.
442. xi. John, b Dec. 27, 1820; d a 2 m, 2 d.
443. xii. Henry, d Jan. 29, 1888.

432. GEORGE BURGNER. (Jasp., Pet., Chr.)

George Burgner m Susannah Ebach, Jan. 1, 1833. They had:

444. i. John A., b Jan. 26, 1834. P. O. Harrisburg, Saline Co., Ill.
445. ii. William G., b June 21, 1837.
446. iii. Daniel C., b Oct. 10, 1841.
447. iv. Rebecca, b Sept. 7, 1845.
448. v. George M., b June 24, 1851.

445. WILLIAM G. BURGNER. (Geo., Jasp., Pet., Chr.)

William G. Burgner m Caroline Thomas. His occupation is that of a bricklayer. They are members of the Evangelical Association. P. O. 925 Chestnut St., Lebanon, Pa.

446. DANIEL C. BURGNER. (Geo., Jasp., Pet., Chr.)

Daniel C. Burgner m Mary Brooks. She died. They had:

449. i. Sarah.

Daniel C. Burgner m 2d, Ann Donen. They had:

450. ii. Bessie.
451. iii. Estie.
452. iv. Lucy.

448. GEORGE M. BURGNER. (Geo., Jasp., Pet., Chr.)

George M. Burgner m Susan Hoffman. She died. They had:

453. i.
454. ii.
455. iii.

George M. Burgner m 2d, Widow Salon. They had:

456. iv. Christie.
457. v. George.

433. CATHARINE BURGNER. (Jasp., Pet., Chr.)

Catharine Burgner m Andrew Fox, Nov. 28, 1830, in Lebanon Co., Pa. He was a son of Jacob Fox, b Mar. 17, 1806; d Dec. 31, 1870. He was a shoemaker. They were members of the Reformed church. She d Aug. 29, 1880. They had:

458. i. Cyrus, b Sept. 22, 1831; d Mar. 7, 1832.
459. ii. Andrew, b Sept. 9, 1832; m Aug. 24, 1854. P. O. 629 Walt st., Lebanon, Pa.
460. iii. John H., b Nov. 3, 1834; m Nov. 14, 1866. P. O. Box 94, Steelton, Pa.
461. iv. Lydian, b Dec. 5, 1836; d Apr. 30, 1852.
462. v. Rosanna, b Jan. 12, 1839; m Mr. Bliestine.
463. vi. Catharine Ann, b Feb. 26, 1841; m Mr. Sholly; d Sept. 28, 1879.
464. vii. Susannah Maria, b June 24, 1843. Lebanon, Pa.
465. viii. Jacob, b July 25, 1846.
466. ix. Lusetta, b Feb. 12, 1849; m Mr. Bowman. P. O. S. Bend, Ind.
467. x. Sarah, b June 15, 1851; m Mr. Shelley, Lebanon, Pa.

443. HENRY BURGNER. (Jasp., Pet., Chr.)

Henry Burgner m Savilah Matters, Mar. 30, 1843, at Annville, Pa. She was a dau. of Jacob and Lydia Matters, b Apr. 27, 1825, at Hummelstown, Pa. He was a carpenter, plasterer, watchmaker, and a minister of the Church of God. They had:

468. i. Maria E., the only one now living.

468. MARIA E. BURGNER. (Hen., Jasp., Pet., Chr.)

Maria E. Burgner m Samuel Cottrell, Oct. 7, 1866. They had:

469. i. Thomas.
470. ii. Isabella, m John Y. Umberger.
471. iii. Samuel.
472. iv. William.
473. v. George.
474. vi. Mary.
475. vii. John B.
476. viii. James B.
477. xi. Paul.

404. CONRAD BURGNER. (Pet., Chr.)

Conrad Burgner m Elizabeth Schaffer, Lebanon Co., Pa., in 1810. He was a carpenter. They moved to Fairfield Co., O., in 1828. She died Aug. 6, 1856. They had:

478. i. Joseph, b Aug. 27, 1811.
479. ii. Catharine,d in Pa.
480. iii. 3 Infants, d in Pa.
481. iv. Samuel, d. had 1 son and 1 dau.
482. v. John, d, had 2 sons and 5 dau., Carthage, Ill.
483. vi. Conrad, b Dec. 13, 1822.
484. vii. Elizabeth, m Mr. Clark Augusta, Carthage, Mo.
485. vii. William, b May 20, 1826.
486. ix. Leah.
487. x. Peter.
488. xi. Abraham, b Feb. 20, 1832.
489. xii. Isaac, b May 9, 1836.

478. JOSEPH BURGNER. (Con., Pet., Chr.)

Joseph Burfner m Julia Ann Bailor, Fairfield Co , O., in 1838. She was born Sept. 26, 1819; d Aug. 23, 1888. They were farmers, 10 miles s. of Lancaster, O. P. O. Clearport, O. They had:

490. i. Jacob, b July 4, 1839.
491. ii. Isaac, b Nov. 11, 1841; d Oct. 1845.
492. iii. Elizabeth, b July 11, 1844. Single.
493. iv. Abraham, b Dec. 7, 1846; d Apr. 29, 1884.

494. v. Mary, b Feb. 21, 1849; d Dec. 1, 1887. Single.
495. vi. Eli, b Sept. 20, 1851; d Nov. 5, 1884.
496. vii. Aaron, b Apr. 20, 1854.
497. viii. Martin, b Dec. 30, 1856.
498. ix. John, b Aug. 14, 1859.
499. x. Ardilla, b Apr. 26, 1862.

490. JACOB BURGNER. (Jos., Con., Pet., Chr.)

Jacob Burgner m Caroline Knittle, Dec. 24, 1864. She was a dau. of George and Margaret Knittle, b Nov. 26, 1845. They are farmers, and members of the Society of Friends. P. O. Van Wert, O. They had:

500. i. Maggie, b Sept. 13, 1865.
501. ii. Nettie, b Dec. 25, 1872.
502. iii. Orah, b Oct. 4, 1882.

493. ABRAHAM BURGNER. (Jos., Con., Pet., Chr.)

Abraham Burgner m Mary Ann Drake, Nov. 7, 1872. She was a dau. of O. F. and Nancy Drake, b Oct. 27, 1853. They are farmers and members of the Pleasant Grove M. E. Church, Willshire, O. They had:

503. i. Etta, b Dec 14, 1877.
504. ii. Viola, b Nov. 9, 1881.
505. iii. Olive, b June 19, 1884.

495. ELI BURGNER. (Jos., Con., Pet., Chr.)

Eli Burgner m Elizabeth Noggle Jan. 11, 1876. She was a dau. of Simon and Mary Noggle, b Apr. 11, 1850, in Shelby Co., O. They are farmers and members of the U. B. Church. P. O. Tarlton, O. They had:

506. i. Perry Lee, d Sept. 9, 1878.
507. ii. Ardilla Cath., d Nov. 19, 1880.
508. iii. Amanda Ethel, b Sept. 24, 1878.
509. iv. Arnetta May, b Aug. 21, 1880.
510. v. Freeman Allen, d Jan. 5, 1882.
511. vi. Rosa Blanche, b Sept. 2, 1882.

496. AARON BURGNER. (Jos., Con , Pet., Chr.)

Aaron Burgner m Catharine Crossen, Nov. 11, 1875, at Lancaster, O. She was born Apr. 16, 1857. They are farmers and members of the M. E. church. P. O. Clearport, O. They had:

512. i. Mertie L., b June 18, 1877.
513. ii. Joseph H., b Jan. 31, 1880.

497. MARTIN BURGNER. (Jos., Con., Pet., Chr.)

Martin Burgner m Eliza Schaffer, Sept. 18, 1884. She was a dau. of Noah and Rebecca Schaffer, b Dec. 15, 1864, Clearport, O. They are farmers and members of the U. B. church. P. O. Clear Creek, O. They had:

514. i. Mary Ethel, b Sept. 7, 1885.

483. CONRAD BURGNER. (Con., Pet., Chr.)

Conrad Burgner m Nancy Whitsel, Mar. 5, 1846, at Circleville, O. She was a dau. ot George and Mary (Sidener) Whitsell, b Oct. 2, 1822. Mr. Burgner was born in Lebanon Co., Pa. When six years old he came with his father's family to Fairfield Co., O. They located 10 miles S. W. of Lancaster, O. He passed his childhood and youth with his parents, learned the carpenter's trade with his father and then started out for himself. After his marriage he worked at his trade a few years and then engaged in farming. In the Fall of 1854 he moved his family to Charleston, Coles Co., Ill., and with a capital of $5,000 purchased 260 acres of land, upon which he moved the following Spring. His farm was well adapted to grain and grass and excellent for stock raising, abounding in streams fed by perennial springs. In a few years he did an almost exclusive stock business, making a success financially, so that he was able to buy more land, until he became the owner of about 1200 acres. In the meantime he built a substantial and tasty brick residence, with other appropriate farm buildings. He and his wife are members of the M. E. church at Salem chapel, and have given liberally of their means for its support. He has been generous both in public and private life. He gave each of his children about 160 acres of land and a fair education. They are comfortably situated near and around his home and are enterprising and prosperous. In politics he is a Republican. Rev. C. S. Burgner was formerly an occasional and a very welcome visitor at this home during his ministerial life, and it was through his influence that they decided to retire from active business. Retaining about 500 acres of land and other resources of income he and his wife are now quietly leading a retired life, five miles N. W. of Charlston, Ill. They had:

524. i. Allen Curtis, b Mar. 30, 1848, Pickaway Co., O.
525. ii. George Franklin, b Sept. 28, 1850, Fairfield Co., O.
526. iii. Louisa Jane, b June 22, 1854, Pickaway Co., O.
527. iv. James Edward, b Mar. 1, 1856; d Mar. 27, 1858.
528. v. Mary Elizabeth, b Aug. 20, 1858; d Mar. 23, 1860.
529. vi. Joseph Morris, b Nov. 15, 1860, Charlston, Ill.
530. vii. Rhoda Leah, b Nov. 17, 1863, " "

525. GEORGE FRANKLIN BURGNER. (Con., Con., Pet., Chr.)

George F. Burgner m Dillie A. Booze, Sept. 20, 1876, in Charlston, Ill. She was a dau. of Christian and Tabitha Booze, b Apr. 10, 1856, in Martinsburg, O. His occupation is farming and stock raising. They are members of the M. E. church. P. O. Charlston, Ill. They had:

531. i. Nina May, b July 20, 1878.
532. ii. Earl Tipton, b Dec. 25, 1887.

526. LOUISA JANE BURGNER. (Con., Con., Pet., Chr.)

Louisa J. Burgner m Thornton Ashbrook, Sept. 20, 1876, at Charlston, Ill. He was born May 3, 1851. He is a farmer and stock raiser. They are members of Salem M. E. Church, P. O. Charlston, Ill. They had:

533. i. Jessie Florence, b Aug. 30, 1877.
534. ii. Clarence B., b June 8, 1879.
535. iii. Elmer Austin, b July 7, 1881.
536. iv. Charles Earl, b Apr. 30, 1883.
537. v. Otto Neal, b June 13, 1885.
538. vi. Lulu Bell, b Aug. 20, 1888.

529. JOSEPH MORRIS BURGNER. (Con., Con., Pet., Chr.)

Joseph M. Burgner m Annie M. Hancock, Sept. 16, 1885, at Charlston, Ill. She was a dau. of R. J. and Mary (Suit) Hancock, b Aug. 7, 1868, in Coles Co., Ill. He is a farmer and stock raiser. They are members of Salem M. E. church. P. O. Charlston, Ill. They had:

539. i. Bessie Maud, b Sept. 24, 1886.
540. ii. Zella May, b May 20, 1888; d Dec. 2, 1888.

530. RHODA LEAH BURGNER. (Con., Con., Pet., Chr.)

Rhoda L. Burgner m Alfred S. Newby, Mar. 21, 1883, at Charlston, Ill. He is a farmer and stock raiser. They a members of Salem M. E. Church. P. O. Charlston, Ill. They had:

541. i. Bertha, b Mar. 3, 1884.
542. ii. Harry Alfred, b May 21, 1885.
543. iii. Margaret Nancy, b July 10, 1887.
544. iv. Lere Emma, b Apr. 28, 1889.

485. WILLIAM BURGNER. (Con., Pet., Chr.)

William Burgner m Mary Ann Kile, Mar. 26, 1850, in Franklin Co., O. She was a dau. of James Kile, b Sept. 21, 1821; d Apr. 7, 1856, in Delaware Co., O. They had:

555. i. Elizabeth Amelia, b Feb. 1, 1851; d Oct. 25, 1884.
556. ii. John Quigley, b Oct. 21, 1853; P. O. Omaha, Neb.
557. iii. Mary Ellen, b Nov. 10, 1855; d July 26, 1856.

Wm. Burgner m 2d, Mary Ann Griffis, Aug 26, 1857. She was a dau. of D. R. and Martha Griffis, b May 1, 1837, in Delaware Co., O.; d Feb. 28, 1880. They had:

558. iv. Emma, b June 27, 1858; d Nov. 26, 1883.
559. v. Jeannette, b Mar. 4, 1860.
560. vi. Charles Wesley, b June 16, 1862.
561. vii. Maggie, b Mar. 24, 1864.
562. viii. David George, b May 23, 1866.
563. ix. William Emery, b Feb. 17, 1869.



CONRAD BURGNER (483).

Wm. Burgner m 3d, Maggie Griffis, Sept. 6, 1881. She was a dau. of D. R. and Martha Griffis, b Dec. 10, 1839, Delaware Co., O. He and one of his sons are clothiers and merchant tailors, Richwood, O.

558. EMMA BURGNER. (Wm., Con., Pet., Chr.)

Emma Burgner m Ralph Connell, Sept. 8, 1880. He is a farmer. They were members of the M. E. Church. She died Nov. 26, 1883.

559. JEANNETTE BURGNER. (Wm., Con., Pet., Chr.)

Jeannette Burgner m Frank Weaver, Esq., June 26, 1889, in Omaha, Neb. They are members of the Presbyterian church. He is engaged in the practice of Law.

562. DAVID GEORGE BURGNER. (Wm., Con., Pet., Chr.)

David G. Burgner m Laura C. Sidell, Apr. 17, 1889. She was a dau. of , born , 18 His occupation is They are members of church. P. O. Richwood, O.

488. ABRAHAM BURGNER. (Con., Pet., Chr.)

Abraham Burgner m Nancy M. Pitts, Jan. 15, 1859, in Fairfield Co., O. She was a dau. of George and Lucinda Pitts, b May 1, 1840, in Ross Co., O. On the 15th of Nov., 1861, he enlisted as a private soldier in Co. I, 82d O. V. I., and served until Dec. 14, 1864. In the summer of 1865 he resumed farming in Delaware Co., O., and in the Fall moved to Coffee Co., Kan., where he farmed one winter. He next moved to Montgomery Co., Kan., and bought the farm on which he has since resided. In politics he was a Republican, but is now a Union Labor man. P. O. Elk City, Kan. They had:

564. i. John Ellsworth, b Apr. 16, 1866.
565. ii. Rosa May, b June 20, 1872.

489. ISAAC BURGNER. (Con., Pet., Chr.)

Isaac Burgner m Catharine McCord, at Lancaster, O., Nov. 21, 1861. She was a dau. of Francis and Mary McCord, b July 6, 1841, in Harrison Co., O. Mr. Burgner served as a Union soldier in the late war. He enlisted, April, 1861, and after serving 3 months in the 17th Reg't O. V. I., re-enlisted for 3 years in the 43d O. V. I. In the Fall of 1866 he moved to Coles Co., Ill., where he farmed two years; then to Champaign Co., four yrs.; then to Tolono, Ill., where he has since resided. P. O. Tolono, Ill. They had:

566. i. Iowa, b Oct. 20, 1865; d Nov. 4, 1881.
567. ii. John E., b Aug. 15, 1867; d May 16, 1875.
568. iii. Three infants—died.
569. iv. Francis Ollie, b Oct. 1, 1875.
570. v. Ulysses Grant, b Sept. 11, 1878.



MICHAEL HOLLINGER (16).

GENEALOGY.

THE HOLLINGER FAMILY.

1. DANIEL HOLLINGER.

Daniel Hollinger came from Europe to America, and settled in Lancaster Co., Pa. He married Catharine ————, b Apr. 9, 1734; d Sept. 23, 1800. They moved to Huntingdon Co., Pa. A German bible printed in 1792, now in possession of Mrs. Elizabeth (Burgner) Hollinger, near Butler, Ind., contains his family record. They had:

2. i. Jacob, b June 6, 1782; d Dec. 25, 1854.
3. ii. Eva, b Jan. 16, 1784.
4. iii. Christian, b June 11, 1785.
5. iv. Elizabeth, b Aug. 19, 1787.
6. v. Barbara, b June 18, 1789.
7. vi. Catharine, b Dec. 14, 1792.
8. vii. John, b Sept. 19, 1794.
9. viii. Margaret, b May 3, 1797.
10. ix. Thomas, b Dec. 23, 1799.

2. JACOB HOLLINGER. (Daniel.)

Jacob Hollinger m Elizabeth Bridenbaugh, 1804, in Huntingdon Co., Pa. She was born June 6, 1780. In 1816 they moved to Stark Co., O., where he entered nearly two quarter sections of land one mile east of Clinton, O. His brothers John and Christian also settled in that vicinity. He built a double log cabin near a fine spring of water on the north side of Hollinger Hill, cleared away the forest, and by dint of hard work, close economy and good management became a well-to-do farmer. He was one of the first trustees of Franklin township. He and his family were among the first members of the German Reformed Church at Manchester, in which he was elder. He was noted for his integrity, benevolence and kindness of heart. In person he was tall, well built, dignified, and in the latter years of his life venerable in appearance. Being frequently troubled with asthma and depression of spirits he spent much of his time in the open air at hunting and fishing in the vicinity of Mud Lake, on the south end of his farm. After the death of his wife, Aug. 18, 1837, several of his children in turn kept house for him. He had:

11. i. Frances, b Oct. 21, 1806; d Sept. 21, 1886.
12. ii. Catharine, b Mar. 4, 1810; d Oct. 12, 1844.
13. iii. John, b Sept. 16, 1812; d Oct. 7, 1883.
14. iv. Polly, b Jan. 15, 1815; d May 29, 1882.
15. v. Jacob, b Aug. 31, 1818; d Oct. 15, 1873.
16. vi. Michael, b Aug. 31, 1818; d June 2, 1885.
17. vii. Joseph, b Jan. 26, 1823; d May 27, 1878.
18. viii. Infant, b Jan. 22, 1837; d.

Jacob Hollinger m 2d, Mrs. Mary Ann Diehl, b Oct. 10, 1786; d Sept. 30, 1846, with whom he had no children. After her death he divided his property and lived at will among his children, chiefly with his son Jacob, on the old homestead. He died while on a visit at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Frances Willard, Dec. 25, 1854, and was buried in Newville cemetery, DeKalb Co., Ind.

11. FRANCES HOLLINGER WILLARD. (Jacob, Daniel).

Frances Hollinger m John Willard, Oct. 8, 1835, in Stark Co., O. He was a son of Jacob and Margaret (Keyser) Willard, of French descent, b Aug. 7, 1814, in Stark Co., O. They lived several years near Mud Lake, then upon the farm of Christian Hollinger and later upon the Jacob Hollinger homestead. In 1847 they moved to DeKalb Co., Ind., where he followed farming about ten years near Newville and later near Butler In 1866 he sold his farm and moved for his health to Lexington, McLean Co., Ill., where he followed butchering. In 1870 he returned to Butler, bought back a part of his farm, and engaged in light farming, bee-keeping and selling medicines. In 1880 his wife was stricken with paralysis of her left side and limbs, which continued until her death, Sept. 21, 1886. Mr. Willard was for many years a zealous member of the United Brethren and his wife of the Reformed Church. P. O. Butler, Ind. They had:

19. i. Polly, b Dec. 12, 1836; d Feb. 28, 1856.
20. ii. Elizabeth, b June 11, 1838.
21. iii. Jacob, b May 26, 1841; d Oct. 8, 1842.
22. iv. Caroline, b May 21, 1843; d July 11, 1845.
23. v. Adam, b Feb. 1, 1847; d Jan. 31, 1876; epileptic.
24. vi. Infant, d 1849.

20. ELIZABETH WILLARD BOARDNER. (Fran., Jac., Dan.)

Elizabeth Willard m Solomon Boardner, Mar. 4, 1860, in DeKalb Co., Ind. He was a son of Philip and Catharine (Kaidle) Boardner, b Mar. 3, 1839, at Reading, Pa. He lives on a grain and stock farm two miles south of Butler, Ind. Mrs. Boardner is a member of the Ev. Lutheran church. They had:

25. i. Wilson M., b Jan. 20, 1866.
26. ii. Corman J., b Jan. 4, 1870.

25. WILSON M. BOARDNER.

Wilson M. Boardner m Delia Martin, Nov. 14, 1889, at Morenci, Mich. She was a dau. of Matthew and Sarah Martin. He is Telegraph Operator and Station Agt. at Munson, Lenawee Co., Mich.

12. CATHARINE HOLLINGER BURGNER. (Jac., Dan.)

Catharine Hollinger m Peter Burgner. See p 107.

13. JOHN HOLLINGER. (Jac. Dan.)

John Hollinger m Elizabeth Burgner. See p 115.

14. POLLY HOLLINGER YOHE. (Jac, Dan.)

Polly Hollinger m Isaac Yohe, Mar. 30, 1837, near Clinton, O. He was a son of Jacob Yohe, and was born Mar. 4, 1813, in Pa. He was a carpenter. In the Spring of 1847 they moved to DeKalb Co., Ind., where he followed farming. He died of typhoid fever, Feb. 7, 1857. They had:

77. i. Joseph, b Dec. 24, 1837; d Jan. 17, 1857.
78. ii. Jacob, b Apr. 5, 1840.
79. iii. John, b Jan. 3, 1844; d in army, Jan. 12, 1863, Bowling Green, Ky., a member of Co. H, 88th Reg't Ind. V. I., fr Aug. 29, '62, to Jan. 12, '63.
80. iv. Aaron, b Apr. 24, 1847.
81. v. Amos, b July 23, 1850; d Mar. 17, 1876.
82. vi. Isaac L., b Feb. 7, 1853.

Mrs. Polly Yohe m 2d, Michael Boardner, a widower, Sept. 1, 1859, in DeKalb Co., Ind., and went to live with him on his farm of 160 acres in Wood Co., O. In 1880 they rented the farm to his sons and moved to Freeport and in 1882 to Bradner, O.; where they led a retired life. He was a member of the Evangelical Association, in the Black Swamp, in pioneer days, but is now a member of the Cong'l Presbyterian church. She was a member of the Reformed Church. She died when on a visit at the home of her brother, John Hollinger, May 29, 1882, and was buried in Newville cemetery. No children from 2d marriage.

78. JACOB YOHE. (Polly, Jac. Dan.)

Jacob Yohe m Sarah C. Killinger, May 26, 1861. She was a dau. of Joseph and Rebecca (Daily) Killinger b Nov. 14, 1825, in Summit Co., O. They are farmers and members of the U. B. Church. P. O. Butler, Ind. They had:

83. i. Frank, b Apr. 1, 1867.

80. AARON YOHE. (Polly, Jac., Dan.)

Aaron Yohe m Amanda Killinger, Nov. 10, 1885, in Williams Co., O. She was a dau. of Joseph and Rebecca (Daily) Killinger. They are farmers. P. O. Clifton, Washington Co., Kan.

81. AMOS YOHE. (Polly, Jac., Dan.)

Amos Yohe m Barbara McDowell Jan. 10, 1873, in Wood Co., O. They were farmers. He died Mar. 17, 1876. They had:

84. i. Nora, b Nov. 17, 1873.

Mrs. Barbara Yohe m 2d, Nelson Johnson, Prairie Depot, Wood Co., O.

82. ISAAC L. YOHE. (Polly, Jac., Dan.)

Isaac L. Yohe m Amanda O. Plantz, July 7, 1872, at Freeport, Wood Co., O. She was a dau. of Jacob and Sarah Plantz, b June 13, 1855. They are farm-

ers, and in politics Republican. In 1884 they moved to Harlan Co., and in 1886 to Banner Co., Neb. P. O. Centropolis, Neb. They had:

84 a i. John F., b Apr. 22, 1875.
84 b ii. Orie M., b Feb. 27, 1883.
84 c iii. Clarence M., b July 19, 1884.

15. JACOB HOLLINGER. (Jac., Dan.)

Jacob Hollinger m Barbara Daily, Mar. 29, 1838, in Summit Co., O. She was a dau. of Anthony and Elizabeth Daily, b Mar. 26, 1821. Mr. Hollinger lived about five years on the farm of Judge Hoy, near Manchester, then bought and lived upon a part of his father's homestead, where, in 1858, he built a neat brick residence, at which the writer of these sketches "lent a hand." He was an enterprising and successful farmer. He was at first a member of the Reformed Church and later of the Evangelical Association. His wife, Barbara, died June 29, 1859. They had:

85. i. Joseph D., b Jan. 22, 1839; d Oct. 4, 1871.
86. ii. Michael D., b Jan. 1, 1841; d Feb. 24, 1841.
87. iii. David D., b Jan. 4, 1842.
88. iv. Jacob D., b Apr. 11, 1844.
89. v. Levi D., b Apr. 6, 1846.
90. vi. Amanda E., b Feb. 12, 1848.
91. vii. Harriet A., b Nov. 27, 1850; d Oct. 1, 1875.
92. viii. Josiah D., b Oct. 12, 1853.
93. ix. Uriah D, b Oct. 12, 1853; d Oct. 28, 1859.
94. x. Barbara E., b Apr. 10, 1859; d June 12, 1859.

Jacob Hollinger m 2d, Mrs. Mary Ann Griffith, Oct. 11, 1860, in Wayne Co., O. She was a dau. of Jacob and Margaret (Peffley) Vandersaal, and relict of Alfred Griffith, and was born Sept. 16, 1827. They lived several years on the old Hollinger homestead, then moved into their new residence on a lot of 17 acres at Clinton. He was the owner of about 200 acres near Clinton, 240 in Kansas, and carried a life insurance of $5,500. He died Oct. 15, 1873, and was buried at Manchester. Mrs. Hollinger still holds the family residence. They had:

95. xi. Warren Ellsworth, b Nov. 14, 1863.
96. xii. Minnie Belle, b Mar. 15, 1866.

A. Griffith, b Nov. 3, 1822, d Mar. 3, 1855, m M. A. Vandersaal, Apr. 10, 1845, had: Martha S., b Mar. 22, 1846, m L. Fording, June 15, 1863, d Oct. 25, 1882; Lucy A., b Feb. 17, 1849, m Rev. P. Kelser, Feb. 17, 1868, d July 1, 1883; Maggie R., b July 1, 1851.

85. REV. JOSEPH D. HOLLINGER. (Jac., Jac., Dan.)

Joseph D. Hollinger m Mary A. Leusler, Feb. 13, 1858, in Medina Co., O. She was a dau. of John and Catharine (Long) Leusler, b May 5, 1836, in Bucks Co., Pa. He was raised on a farm, received a common school education, was converted at 14, and joined the Evangelical Association. A few years later he entered Greensburg Seminary, in Summit Co., which he attended at intervals for five years,



REV. JOSEPH D. HOLLINGER (85).

paying his way by his own earnings from teaching country schools in winter and doing work on his father's farm during the summer seasons. He entered the christian ministry of his church at a session of the Pittsburg Conference, held at North Lima, O., 1861, and became a faithful pastor, and an acceptable Christian worker. He served both as circuit preacher and as presiding elder. He was twice elected a delegate to the General Conference. He was a pioneer leader in his church in the cause of Missions, and favored the so-called "holiness movement," but he was never narrow nor exclusive in his use of methods or measures. He died Oct. 4, 1871, at Franklin, Venango Co., Pa., after a brief illness occasioned perhaps by overwork, and was buried at Manchester, O. His family moved to Akron, O. They had:

97. i. Anna M., b Aug. 23, 1859, Greensburg, O., now Prin. Allen Schools, South Akron.
98. ii. Harvey M., b Aug. 28, 1861, North Lima. O.
99. iii. Clara E., b May 7, 1862, Mercer Co., Pa.
100. iv. Royal E., b Apr. 10, 1865, Stark Co., O.

98. HARVEY M. HOLLINGER. (Jos., Jac., Jac., Dan.)

Harvey M. Hollinger m Jennie M. Wall, Aug. 6, 1885, in Medina Co., O. She was a dau. of Christian and Mary (Geiger) Wall, b Mar. 26, 1865. She was a student at Oberlin College, O. Mr. Hollinger is a contractor and builder in the firm of Ewing & Hollinger, 121 Kirkwood St., Akron, O. He and his wife are members of the M. E. Church; in politics prohibitionists. They had:

101. i. Ralph W., b Apr. 24, 1887; Sharon Center, O.

99. CLARA E. HOLLINGER HOWLAND. (Jos., Jac., Jac., Dan.)

Clara E. Hollinger m Charles E. Howland, Apr. 26, 1882, at Akron, O. He was a son of Enos and Susan (Murphy) Howland, b Nov. 29, 1860, in the State of New York. He is engaged in the manufacture of Roofing, Tile, &c., in the firm of J. C. Ewart & Co., Akron, O.

87. DAVID D. HOLLINGER. (Jac., Jac., Dan.)

David D. Hollinger m Mary M. Housman, Apr. 23, 1863, in Summit Co., O. She was a dau. of Jacob and Catharine (Broucher) Housman, b Nov. 20, 1841, near Clinton, O. They are farmers on the old Jacob Hollinger homestead. He is a member of the Franklin tp. Board of Education, an active Sunday-school and temperance worker, and in politics a prohibitionist. Though raised on a farm he prefers to work in the coal mines, near Clinton, which he entered at the age of 16. He formerly owned a half interest in the Mud Lake Coal Mine, having for his partner Mr. L. F. Becker. He was also for a time inside boss of the Franklin mine, near Manchester. He and his wife are members of the U. B. Church. P. O. Clinton, O. They had:

102. i. Walter Clarence, b Mar. 30, 1865; a school teacher.
103. ii. Jacob Lloyd, b Feb. 5, 1875.
104. iii. Charles Augustus, b Sept. 5, 1877.

88. JACOB D. HOLLINGER. (Jac., Jac., Dan.)

Jacob D. Hollinger m Elmira Jane Heffelman, Mar. 22, 1866, at Clinton, O. She was a dau. of Washington M. and Polly (Ferguson) Heffelman, b Oct. 27, 1845, in Chippewa, Wayne Co., O. He was raised on a farm, received a common school education, attended several terms at Greensburg Seminary, and at the age of 17 entered as clerk the drug store of W. M. Heffelman, Clinton, O., where he remained 17 years. In 1861 he enlisted as a soldier in Co. G, 19th Reg't., O. V. I., and after a three months' service re-enlisted in the 104th O. V. I., for three years. He was mustered out at Lexington, Ky., 1865. In 1866 he graduated from Iron City Commercial College, Pittsburg, Pa., became a book-keeper and later a partner with George Weimar, in a drug store at Akron, O., 22 years, then selling out to his partner he took an interest in a match factory 18 months. He next entered the Hardware Manufacturing Co., of Akron, O., of which he was secretary and treasurer, for several years. In 1889 he entered the Western Crayon Co., at Tiffin, O., where he now resides. Mr. Hollinger's family are members of the M. E. church. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. They had:

105. i. Jessie A. Della, b Aug. 30, 1869, Clinton, O. Student at Wellesley Female College, Boston, Mass.

106. ii. Mamie, b Jan. 2, 1875, Akron, O.

89. LEVI D. HOLLINGER. (Jac , Jac., Dan.)

Levi D. Hollinger m Minerva Wylie, Feb. 13, 1867, in Summit Co., O. She was a dau. of John and Ruamah (Gaff) Wylie, b Feb. 8, 1843. Levi D. remained with his parents on a farm until Sept. 27, 1862, when, at the age of 16, he enlisted in Co. E, 13th Regt. O. V. I., for three years or during the war. He was transferred, later, to Co. D. He took an active part in the battles of Stone River, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Buzzard's Roost, Resaca, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, Franklin, Nashville, Kenesaw Mt., Lovejoy Station, and many others. On his return from duty at San Antonio, Texas, he narrowly escaped drowning from the sinking of the Steamer Matagorda, below Memphis, Tenn. Not long after their marriage in 1867 Mr. and Mrs. Hollinger moved to Benton, Co., Iowa, where they lived on a farm six years. Then returning to Summit county, O., they lived in Franklin tp. five years, Copley tp. eight years. He then bought and moved upon a farm two miles north of New Portage, O., where he carries on dairy farming and market gardening. He was granted a soldier's invalid pension (No. 388, 292.) Mrs. Hollinger died May 14, 1885. They had:

107. i. Myrvin J., b Oct. 23, 1869, Blairstown, Iowa. He is a student at Buchtel College, Akron, O.

108. ii. Dwight Levi, b July 5, 1876; Clinton, O.

109. iii. Mary, d 1880.

110. iv. Zella May, b Aug. 18, 1881; d Sept. 2, 1882.

111. v. Belle Ray, b Aug. 18, 1881.

Levi D. Hollinger m 2d, Emma A. Spicer, Apr. 14, 1886, at Western Star, Summit Co., O. She was a dau. of Stephen and Amelia (Heustis) Spicer, b Dec. 5, 1859, Summit Co., O. P. O. New Portage, O.

90. AMANDA E. HOLLINGER WEYGANDT. (Jac. Jac. Dan.)

Amanda E. Hollinger m Jacob Weygandt, Nov. 23, 1865, at Akron, O. He was a son of Peter and Catharine (Klutz) Weygandt, b Apr. 29, 1845, in Chippewa, Wayne Co., O. They are well-to-do farmers on his father's old homestead, two miles south-west of Clinton, O. They had:

112. i. Eldon Uriah, b Sept. 24, 1866.
113. ii. Edith, b Dec. 17, 1868.
114. iii. Chloe Belle, b Sept. 8, 1872.
115. iv. Harry Earl, b Jan. 19, 1883.

112. ELDON U. WEYGANDT. (Am., Jac., Jac., Dan.)

Eldon U. Weygandt m Jennie E. Adams, Jan. 23, 1890, in Summit Co., O. She was a dau of William and Lovina (Workinger) Adams, b June 21, 1868, at Manchester, O. She is a member of the Reformed Church. He was raised on a farm; is now clerk in the dry goods store of M. Richberger, Doylestown, O., and in politics a republican.

113. EDITH WEYGANDT MILLER. (Am., Jac., Jac., Dan.)

Edith Weygandt m George B. Miller, Aug. 2, 1888, at Ashland, O. He was a son of John D. and Amelia (Tomlinson) Miller, b Jan. 9, 1862, near Clinton, O. He is a member of the U. B. Church, a partner in the mercantile firm of Miller & Overmyer, Clinton, O., and in politics a democrat. They had:

113, a. i. Dau., b Mar. 24, 1890.

91. HARRIET A. HOLLINGER BECKER. (Jac. Jac., Dan.)

Harriet A. Hollinger m Louis F. Becker, Jan. 13, 1870, in Summit Co., O. He was a son of Louis and Elizabeth (Baker) Becker, b Nov. 19, 1842, in Chippewa, Wayne Co., O. He was a Union soldier during the late civil war, in the 104th Reg't., O. V. I., where he became disabled. He receives an invalid pension of $24 per month. He is a member of the M. E. Church, and in politics a prohibitionist His brother, H. J., is a bishop of the U. B. Church, elected by the Radicals. Mrs. H. Beckerdied Oct. 1, 1875. Mr. L. F. Becker now lives in the family of Mrs. Mary A. Hollinger, Clinton, O. He had:

116. i. Ada M., b June 8, 1871; now student at Com. College, Akron, O.
117. ii. Carrie E., b Apr. 12, 1873; adopted by B. Billman, Doylestown, O.
118. iii. Hattie B., b Sept. 26, 1875; d Oct. 18, 1875.

92. JOSIAH D. HOLLINGER. (Jac. Jac. Dan.)

Josiah D. Hollinger m Kittie Joyce, in May, 1882, at Martin's Ferry, Pa. She was a dau. of Martin and Elizabeth Joyce, b 1858. Mr. Hollinger lived for a while at Moundsville, W. Va. Between 1882 and 1887 he wrought in the Brush Electric Light Works, Cleveland, O. He is now on the farm of J. G. Weygandt, near Clinton, O.

95. WARREN E. HOLLINGER. (Jac., Jac. Dan.)

Warren E. Hollinger m Mary A. Buehl, Feb. 17, 1886, in Wayne Co., O. She was a dau. of Peter and Mary Ann (Simmons) Buehl, b Oct. 16, 1865, near Doylestown, O. They are farmers, members of the Lutheran church, and in politics Republican. P. O. Clinton, O.

96. MINNIE B. HOLLINGER HOFFMAN. (Jac., Jac. Dan.)

Minnie B. Hollinger m Sherman J. Hoffman, Nov. 16, 1888, at Clinton, O. He was the son of Daniel V. and Catharine (Wilhelm) Hoffman, b Jan. 10, 1865, Chippewa, Wayne Co., O. They are members of the M. E. Church; in politics republican. He is engaged in the Boot and Shoe business. P. O. Doylestown, O.

16. MICHAEL HOLLINGER. (Jac. Dan.)

Michael Hollinger m Savillah Wert, Mar. 6, 1845, in Summit Co., O. She was a dau. of George and Mary (Kroft) Wert, b Dec. 29, 1826, Summit Co., O. They lived upwards of 35 years on a farm east of Clinton, O. In youth he became a member of the Reformed Church, later of the New Reformed, and in 1862 of the United Brethren. In politics he was a Republican. He kindly cared, as guardian, for his brother Joseph, who was subject to a nervous disorder many years. In the Spring of 1881 he moved to Athens, Calhoun Co., Mich., to which some of his children preceded him. He was the first man to send money to help pay expenses of printing these Family Records. He died at his home, June 2, 1885, of disease of the stomach. He was universally beloved and respected. His widow lives in the family homestead. P. O. Athens, Mich. They had:

119. i. Lovina, b Dec. 8, 1845.
120. ii. Harvey L , b Dec. 31, 1847.
121. iii. Ellen, b Oct. 5, 1850; d Nov. 3, 1851.
122. iv. Allen W., b July 9, 1857.

119. LOVINA HOLLINGER SMITH. (Mich., Jac., Dan.)

Lovina Hollinger m Henry R. Smith, of Napoleon, O., Sept. 22, 1870. He was a son of Michael and Elizabeth (Smith) Smith, b Apr. 29, 1848, in Henry Co., O. In the Spring of 1883 they moved to Calhoun Co., Mich. They are farmers and members of the U. B. Church—in politics, republican. P. O. Athens, Mich. They had:

123. i. Orien Roy, b Sept. 11, 1871.
124. ii. Harrison M., b Nov. 6, 1881.

120. HARVEY L. HOLLINGER. (Mich., Jac., Dan.)

Harvey L. Hollinger m Mary A. Williams, Mar. 13, 1873, at Clinton, O. She was a dau. of Thomas and Julia Ann (Weygandt) Williams, b Mar. 22, 1851, in Wayne Co., O. They moved to Calhoun Co., Mich., 1880, where they followed

farming. They are members of the United Brethren church; in politics, republican. P. O. Athens, Mich. They had:

126. i. Dora M., b Mar. 11, 1875.
127. ii. Ella Ruth, b Sept. 27, 1876.
128. iii. Charles Everett, b Nov. 2, 1888.

122. ALLEN W. HOLLINGER. (Mich., Jac., Dan.)

Allen W. Hollinger m Celia Fox, June 15, 1882, at Napoleon, O. She was a dau. of Reuben and Catharine (Klase) Fox, b July 10, 1859, in Henry Co., O. She died July 6, 1885, at Athens, Mich.

17. JOSEPH HOLLINGER. (Jac., Dan.)

Joseph Hollinger never married. At the age of about one year he was stricken with shaking paralysis of body and limbs which continued during his whole life and rendered him even at adult age more helpless than a child. He was kindly cared for by his friends and especially by Michael Hollinger, his brother and legal guardian, who built a neat residence for his special accommodation. His father gave him the ownership of 80 acres of choice land in Indiana, which was exchanged in 1846 with John Hollinger for 48 acres on a part of the Jacob Hollinger homestead. Here Joseph lived apart by himself near the house occupied by his renters, who farmed his land on shares. He had a pony and a light wagon with which he occasionally drove to Clinton or Manchester, accompanied by a friend. He was usually under the personal care of his guardian. One day in autumn, perhaps 1856, he took the slip and proceeded alone to visit the family of Peter Burgner, in Seneca County, O., distant about 100 miles. He missed his way, passed beyond Burgner's and was found at Lower Sandusky (now Fremont). Later on in life, when his infirmities increased, he lived two years with his nephew, David D. Hollinger, and after that with his brother Michael, in a second residence built for him. He died Mar. 27, 1878, at the age of 55. According to Joseph's request Rev. Carbaugh, of Canton, aged 80, an old time friend, preached his funeral, and according to a pioneer custom 65 persons returned from the burial at Manchester to dine at M. Hollinger's. In the settlement of Joseph's estate, including a farm of 48 acres, all the other heirs voluntarily relinquished their claims to it in favor of Michael Hollinger, guardian, on account of his life-long faithfulness to Joseph.

NOTE.—The foregoing are believed to be all the descendants of Daniel Hollinger, (1., p. 141), in the line of his son Jacob. Mr. Amos Hollinger, of Lancaster, Pa., has kindly consented to assist in tracing back our Hollinger ancestry.

Several Burgner family records which came too late for proper classification will be found on the next page.

481. SAMUEL BURGNER. (Con., Pet., Chr.)

Samuel Burgner, b May 8, 1819, m Sarah, dau. of Jacob and Elizabeth Hartman, March 23, 1840. Mr. Hartman emigrated from Germany to Ohio. Mr. Burgner was a wagon maker. He had :

481 a. i. Elizabeth, b Nov. 28, 1841.
481 b. ii. John, b Aug. 9, 1843 ; d Sept. 13, 1882 ; m Ann Romine, 1871.
481 c. iii. William, b May 3, 1845 ; d Dec. 20, 1848.
481 d. iv. Salem, b Nov. 2, 1847 ; m Ida Forbes, 1874.

481 a. ELIZABETH BURGNER CAMPBELL. (Sam., Con , Pet , Chr.)

Elizabeth Burgner m Albert, son of Bake and Catharine Campbell, Mar. 9, 1869, in Fountain Co., Ind. He was b May 20, 1842. He is a farmer. They had :

481 e. i. Cora R., b Feb. 2, 1870.
481 f. ii. Bake, b Oct. 11, 1872 ; d Oct. 8, 1873.
481 g. iii. Hattie C., b Feb. 19, 1874.
481 h. iv. Edna E., b Jan. 1, 1877.
481 i. v. Mattie A., b Dec. 6, 1879.
481 j, vi. Frank A., b Oct, 2, 1883.

413. PETER BURGNER. (Jac., Pet., Chr.)

Peter Burgner m Catharine Bohr. They lived in the northern part of Lebanon Co., Pa. He was a miller by trade, but mostly followed farming. They had :

413 a. i. Mary.
413 b. ii. Sarah.
413 c. iii. Jacob.
413 d. iv. Levi.
413 e. v. Peter.
413 f. iv. Susan.

413 c. REV. JACOB BURGNER. (Pet., Jac., Pet., Chr.)

Rev. J. Burgner m Annie M., dau. of Thomas and Catharine Ritter, Mar. 16, 1875. Mr. B. was a soldier in the late civil war, in Co. C., 93d Reg't, 2d Brig., 2d Div., 6th Corps., Pa. Volunteers He took part in 12 battles and was wounded in the Battle of the Wilderness. He afterwards took a course of study at Annville College, graduated from Gettysburg Theological Seminary in June, 1873, and entered the Ev. Lutheran ministry. He has served three charges : Follmer, Northumberland Co., Pa., 3 years ; Brookfield, Stark Co., O., 8 years, and Reedsburg, Wayne Co., O., 5 years, to May 1, 1890. He had :

413 g. i. Byron, b Dec. 23, 1875.

61. SARAH BURGNER. (John, Jacob, Peter.)

Sarah Burgner m Daniel M. Swigart, Sept. 12, 1867, in Summit Co., O. He was a son of George and Elizabeth (Daily) Swigart. They had :

81 i George Albert, b May 21, 1869.
82 ii Amanda Ellen, b Nov. 28, 1872.

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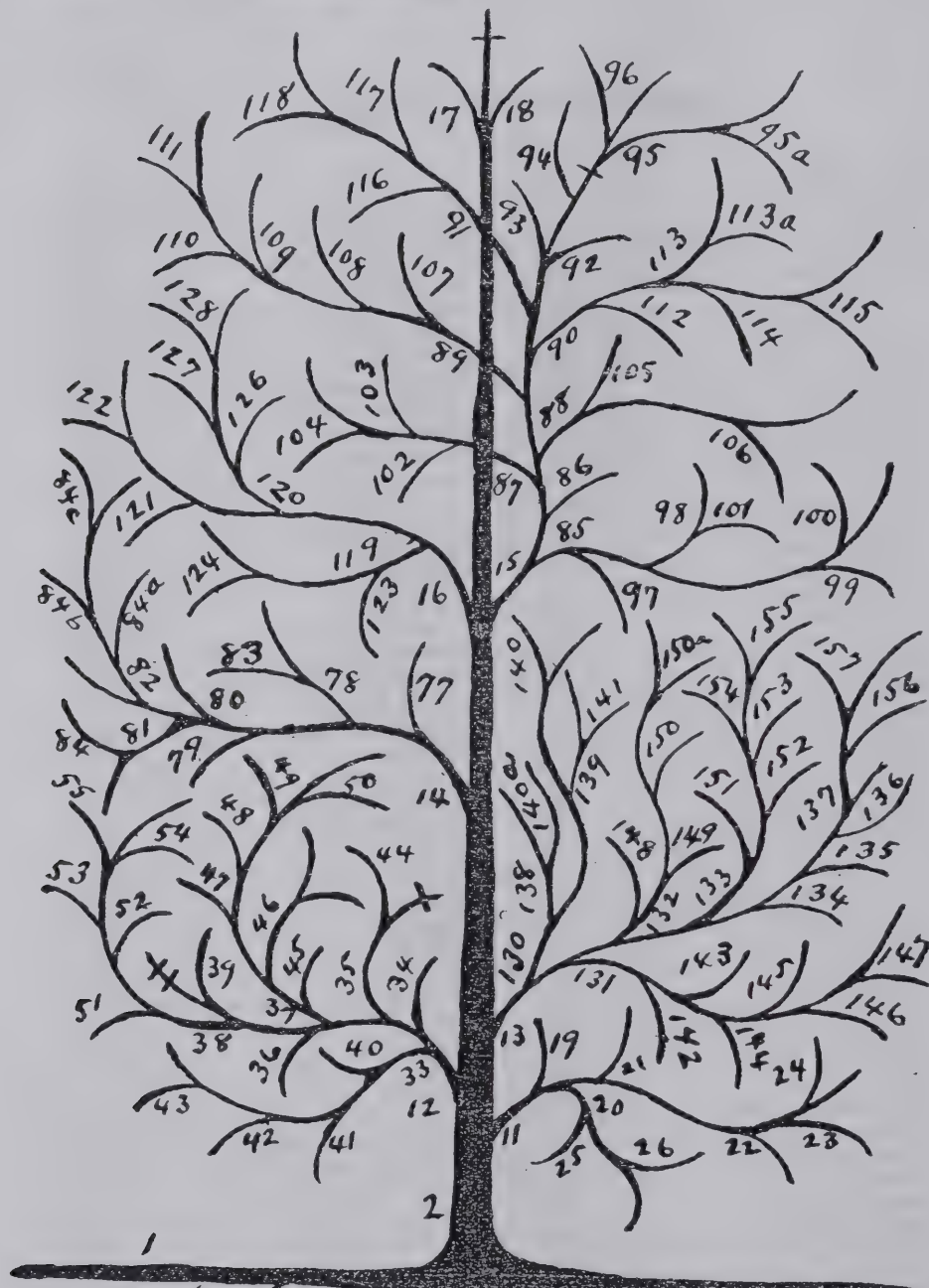
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Jacob Hollinger



Jacob Hollinger Family Tree, 1890.

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Isaac Hollinger Ury Father
Our Name Hollinger

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ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

374. ADDIE BELL SPICKLER. (Wm., Sam'l, Mary, Peter.)

Addie B. Spickler m Daniel K. Grimes Jan. 8, 1873, at Dayton, O. He was a son of John M. and Sarah B. Grimes, b May 11, 1854, Greenville, Darke Co, O. They moved to Leoti, Kan., in April, 1883, and in Dec., 1889, to No. 610, East Third St., Pueblo, Colorado. They had :

374 a. i. Harry R., b Apr, 19, 1874.
374 b. ii. Agnes M., b Dec. 22, 1876; d Apr. 27, 1888.
374 c. iii. Daisy M., b May 7, 1878.
374 d. iv. Clarence G., b July 10, 1881.
374 e. v. Cloyed R , b Nov. 1, 1884.

194 e. MINNIE M. LESHER. (Fred., Cath , Mary, Peter.)

Minnie M. Lesher m Barrie Swailes, Oct. 1, 1889, at Hagerstown, Md. He was a son of Franklin and Melinda Swailes, b Sept. 10, 1868, Leitersburg, Md. He is a musician, and in politics Republican.

Page 9, line 12 from top, read "wissen," instead of "listen."
" 9, l 15, read "ist" for "its," and "hat" for "ist."
" 63, l 11, read "60" acres, not "40."
" 65, l 16, read "frame house," not "brick."
" 108, l 3, read "Seltzer," not "Seitzer."
" 109, record 51, Alma Blanche m Wm. Cowger, Mar. 26, 1890, White Co., Ind.
" 110, r 70, read Cora Arena, b Dec, 18, 1874.
" 110, r 59, G. Burgner m M. Snyder, Apr. 14, 1863.
" 110, r 64. Mary U. Bowers, b Dec. 23, 1867.
" 112, r 100, Bessie Wineta died Aug. 3, 1875; not D. H.
" 112, 2d l from bottom, read Miss M. O. Moll.
" 113, at bottom add: 16 a., vi. Bessie, b Aug. 9, 1889.
" 116, r 130, Elizabeth Shoup, b Apr. 17, 1849.
" 117, r 141, add 141 a., ii., Archey Joe Cook, b Dec. 14, 1889.
" 118, l 3, P. O. Dana, Philipps Co., Kansas; not Joash.
" 118, r 156, read "Sadie May;" r 16, Daniel sold farm for $5,300.
" 121, r 182, corrected on p 130 b. p 12, l 22, July 3, 1812.
" 121, r 189, corrected on p 130 a. p 49, l 14, ev. of third day..
" 123, r 194, corrected on p 130 d. p 108, r 46, son Willie B., b 1885.
" 126, r 245, corrected on p 130 d. p 115, l 16, P. O. Akron, O.
" 126, r 246, corrected on p 130 d.
" 127, r 294, Harry B. m Ella Crooks, Nov. 6, 1889, Tiffin, O.
" 129, r 360, corrected on p 130 b., 130 c.
" 130, r 362, corrected on p 130 b.
" 132, r 404, Conrad Burgner died Mar. 18, 1866.
" 136, r 479, Catharine Burgner d in Allen Co., O.
" 136, r 484, Elizabeth Burgner m Wm. Augusta, Bloomington, Ill.
" 140, r 562, Laura C., dau. of L. D. Sidell, tailor, b May 23, 1866.
" 146, l 7, read "2," not "17" years—l 11, "A. Warner," not "G. Weimar."
" 146, r 105, Jessie Adella; r 106, Mamie b Jan. 4, 1875.
" 150, r 481 a., P. O. Hillsboro, Fountain Co., Ind.
" 150, r 481 b., P. O. Covington, Fountain Co., Ind.
" 150, r 481 d., P. O. Wilmington, Wabaunsee Co., Kan.

APPENDIX.

EXTRACTS FROM LETTERS.

NOTE.—Numbers after names refer to Index.

CLEARPORT, O., Dec. 1, 1861.

MR. JOSEPH BURGNER, 36:

Dear Sir:—Replying to yours of recent date would say that I will try to find out more about our relationship. My great grandfather's name was Peter. He lived in Lebanon Co , Pa. My grandfather's name was Conrad Burgner. He had a brother named Casper. My father's name is Joseph.

With best regards, JACOB BURGNER, 490.

MONTICELLO, IND., Jan. 23, 1885.

MR. J. BURGNER, 33:

Dear Sir:—If there is anything I can help you to in getting up the Burgner Record I am willing to do it. J. ALLEN BURGNER, 425.

VALPARAISO, IND., Feb. 18, 1885.

MR. J. BURGNER, 33:

Dear Sir:—Yours of Feb. 13 came to hand and I was glad to hear of your enterprise. Such a record would be very interesting, no doubt, and I should be very much pleased to see one. I regret that I will not be able to give you a more complete history of our family and ancestry. At an early age—before I had gone out of my teens—I was separated from them, and have had no access to the family record. My father's name was Jacob. To my knowledge he had two brothers, Jasper and Conrad. There were also two sisters whom we knew as Aunty Boyer and Aunty Shafer. My grandfather's name, to the best of my present impression, was Peter. He died at father's when I was a small boy. (Sketch omitted for want of space.) I was admitted to the itinerancy in the M. E. Church, in 1849. I have regarded the ministry as my life work and have enjoyed it very much. If you can use these scraps I shall be much pleased. Very truly,

CONRAD S. BURGNER, 416.

SHERMAN, O., Feb. 5, 1888.

MR. J. BURGNER:

Dear Cousin:—We sometimes almost forget that we have relatives until something serious turns up to remind us of it. I shall be pleased if I can help make your book of family history a success. I like the continued story.

JACKSON S. BURGNER, 108.

SYNER, PA., Dec. 20, 1887.

MR. J. BURGNER, Oberlin, O.:

Dear Sir:—My son, J. Allen, requested me to write to you and see whether we could not trace up some relation in the genealogy of the Burgner family. * * My second cousin, W. G. Burgner, of Lebanon, recently told me that his grandfather, Casper, was from Europe, which I never knew, although I knew the old man well. If he was from the old country no doubt my grandfather, Jacob, who was a brother of Casper, and Conrad were from there too. My grandfather died 52 years ago. I remember him yet. I was about six years old when he died. I do not know what became of Conrad. I never saw him. He went west when a young man—so I was told.

Since my son gave me the note from you concerning the three Burgner brothers (Swiss emigrants) I was thinking that you might probably be of the lineage of Conrad. Two of his nephews are called by that name—Conrad S., a minister of the M. E. Church, in the North Indiana Conference, who died nearly two years ago, and who was an uncle of mine, and Conrad H. Burgner, of Lebanon, Pa., who was in his time a dry goods dealer there, still living.

The three old Burgners, my grandfather and his two brothers, had two sisters, to my knowledge—although I never saw them—Mrs. Stoner and Mrs. Loy. Their descendants are quite numerous through Lebanon, Dauphin and Lancaster counties, Pa. I saw J. Burgner's name in an Ohio paper, in June, 1885, (Religious Telescope, Dayton, O.) and have since thought it might have been your name. * * * Please let me hear from you and give me all the information you can about the Western Burgners.

Your friend,

EPHRAIM BURGNER, 419.

FALLS CITY, NEB., Dec. 9, 1887.

MR. J. BURGNER:

Enclosed find $10.00 to help you in getting up your book of Burgner Family Records. Love to all,

DANIEL BURGNER, 16.

FALLS CITY, NEB., Aug. 8, 1888.

MR. J. BURGNER:

If you wish to put those portraits of which you sent proofs into your book of family records I will pay my share towards defraying expenses. No book is complete now-a-days without a picture in it. I do not know much about book-making, but am well satisfied with your sample pages. I will send you another $10.00.

DANIEL BURGNER, 16.

SHERMAN, O., Oct. 27, 1888.

MR. J. BURGNER:

I think you will have a very interesting book, judging from the sample pages sent us; they are so much like the stories my father used to tell us.

ANNIE BURGNER, 111.

AKRON, O, Sept. 13, 1888.

MR. J. BURGNER:

I have just finished reading the sample pages, (Family Record), sent me, and think you deserve to be congratulated upon your success. They read nicely, and no doubt will be a source of great pleasure to those who are connected with the family. I shall be glad to take your publication as a statement of facts. It is no doubt as correct as as could be gathered with the meagre assistance you have had. I think the relationship should appreciate your endeavors. With best wishes for your success in finishing the sketches and records, I am,

Yours &c.,

J. D. HOLLINGER, 88.

RICHWOOD, O., Oct. 30, 1888.

MR. J. BURGNER:

Enclosed find $6.00, for which send me —— copies History and Genealogy of the Burgner Family. Yours truly,

WILLIAM BURGNER, 485.

MONTICILLO, Ind.. Nov. 6, 1888.

MR. J. BURGNER:

Dear Brother:—We shall be glad to get your book of family records.

ELIZABETH (BURGNER) MAURER, 38.

CROOKSTON, MINN., Nov. 18, 1888.

MR. J. BURGNER:

Dear Sir:—Your letter received to-day with sample sheets of Burgner Family Record and picture of my father. The picture I think is very good You may take $10 from my interest money and put the same into an electrotype cut of my papa. I should like to see an electrotype cut of Grandpa Miller, also, in your book.

Truly, ORIELLE, 44.

CLEARPORT, O., Jan. 9, 1889.

MR. J. BURGNER:

Replying to yours of Jan. 4, '89, would say that my grandfather, Peter Burgner, died at Hanover, Lebanon Co., Pa, about 70 years ago. He had a brother by the name of Christian Burgner, who was a minister, and I think he came from Virginia. He paid us a visit when I was a small boy. My father had two brothers and four sisters. I do not remember the names of the girls. My father's name was Conrad, and his brothers were Jacob and Jasper. Should you desire any further information I will try to furnish it for you. Hoping to hear from you again soon, I am, Very truly yours,

JOSEPH BURGNER, 478.

ADA, O., Nov. 24, 1888.

MR. J. BURGNER:

Dear Sir:—Some of our relations do not seem to realize the value of such a book as you are writing up for all of us. It should be in every Burgner family. It would bind us closer together as relatives. ELMER E. BURGNER, 76.

AKRON, O. Feb. 6, 1889.

MR. J. BURGNER:

Your letters containing sample pages of family history and records, received. I am sure all of us will want the work. Joseph (Hollinger) would be with you in carrying out your plan, if he were here. He was much interested in the project.

MARY A. HOLLINGER, 85.

BURLINGTON, KAN., July 23, 1889.

MR. J. BURGNER:

Your letter received, and in reply Jake says that after he thrashes his oats he will send money to help in getting up our Burgner Family records.

MRS. SUSAN BURGNER, 87.

CONOCOCHEAGUE, Md., July 26, 1889.

MR. J. BURGNER:

Your letter of inquiry was received by my grandfather, David Spickler, not long since. I send you his family record. He has pleasant recollections of Peter Burgner, your father—he supposes—who visited his family and this neighborhood, in 1828-9. He also remembers Salome Burkhart, his grandmother. Hoping you will be very successful in completing the family history, I remain,

Yours truly,

MARY E. MILLER, 225.

TOLONO, ILL., July 29, 1889.

MR. J. BURGNER:

Enclosed find our family records and sketches. We wish you much success in your work and hope in time to get your books. Truly.

ISAAC BURGNER, 489.

WILLIAMSPORT, MD,, Aug. 5, 1889.

MR. J. BURGNER:

I send you herewith a correct record of the family of H. Steinmetz, as far as I know from the records. * * * PETER ARDINGER, 244.

For MRS. ANN DELLINGER, 248.

FALLS CITY, NEB., Aug. 11, 1889.

MR. J. BURGNER:

I see by your last letter that you have found some more Burgner relatives. If you can get them into our book, do so; the more the merrier.

DANIEL BURGNER, 16.

CHARLSTON, ILL., Aug. 12, 1889.

MR. J. BURGNER:

I send you our records and a sketch. I shall be very glad to get our forefather's records properly traced and will do all I can to get information for that purpose. I am very anxious to buy some of your books. When you get them done let me know. Hope you will get some more valuable information from Lancaster, Pa. Very truly,

CONRAD BURGNER, 483.

UNION CITY, IND., Aug. 18, 1889.

MR. J. BURGNER:

If you are going to put those family records into book form I shall want a copy. JONAS LESHER, 193.

VALPARAISO, IND., Aug. 19, 1889.

MR. J. BURGNER:

Your letter of the 16th inst , addressed to the pastor of the M. E. church, came into my hands, and in reply will send you the N. Indiana M. E. Conference Minutes of 1886, which contains all the information concerning Rev. C. S. Burgner's ministerial life, and his death. Very respectfully,

MRS. C. S. BURGNER, 416.

ELK CITY, KAN., Aug. 20, 1889.

MR. J. BURGNER:

Enclosed I send you, as requested, a sketch of my past life. * * * * If the rest can do better—all right. Truly,

ABRAHAM BURGNER, 488.

CHARLSTON, ILL., Sept. 10, 1889.

MR. J. BURGNER:

Enclosed find $11.00, which you will please accept, for books and to pay for wood-cut of photo enclosed. I also send sketch. * * * Wishing you success in your undertaking, I remain, Yours resp'fy.

CONRAD BURGNER, 483,

UPTON, PA., Sept. 10, 1889.

MR. J. BURGNER:

Our connection is large and considerably scattered over the country, so that correct records are hard to get. I highly appreciate your effort in getting up this family record, and shall be much pleased to get a copy when completed.

Very truly yours, SAMUEL S. SPECK, 279.

TIFFIN, O., Oct. 28, 1889.

MR. J. BURGNER:

I enclose to you a record of my father's family. If not satisfactory please let me know in what way I can better it, and I will cheerfully do so.

Your friend, EMMA B. SPECK, 293.

LICK DALE, PA, Nov. 12, 1889.

MR. J. BURGNER:

I send you herewith a correct statement of the family record of Ephraim Burgner, deceased, taken out of the old family bible. Yours truly,

DANIEL FEGAN, 419.

CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 26, 1889.

MR. J. BURGNER:

Yours of the 21st rec'd, in regard to a recent discovery of more Burgner relatives, and your desire to place them in your book I quite agree with you that it would cost but little more to do so and would make a much better show when completed. I should be pleased to have all the records we can get of the Burgners.

Truly, E. E. BURGNER, 76.

LEBANON, PA., Feb. 8, 1890.

MR. J. BURGNER:

I have looked at the proof sheets of your Burgner Family records and think your book will be interesting to those who take any interest in such matters.

WM. G. BORGNER, 445.

CLINTON, SUMMIT CO., O., April 7, 1890.

MR. J. BURGNER:

We are delighted with your Family History and Genealogy and think every family in the relation ought to have a copy.

MRS. MARY A. HOLLINGER, 15.
MAGGIE R. GRIFFITH, 15.

JOHNSON'S CORNERS, O., Nov. 23, 1888.

MR. J. BURGNER:

Dear Friend:—Your favor of Oct. 12, '88, received. I enclose you $1.00 to help you in your work. It may do you good as far as it goes. Yours truly,

JOHN C. BACHMAN.

BELLEVUE, O., March 4, 1890.

MR. J. BURGNER:

Ains foon myna knecht, dar a pawr yore tsurick for mich 'kshoft hut, ovver gawr net in oonsera freundshoft is, het garn ains foon dyna Burgner histories, oon won's een aw finf dawler kusht. JOHN SHIREY.

LIST OF ADVANCE PAYING SUBSCRIBERS FOR THE BURGNER FAMILY RECORD.

Mrs. Catharine Asmus, Mrs. M. Baughman, John C. Baughman, Mrs. Mary Biechler, Conrad Burgner, Elmer E. Burgner, Daniel Burgner, Samuel W. Burgner, William Burgner, Jacob Clay, David Decker, Melinda Gerber, Nicholas Harms, Mrs. Minerva Hitchcock, Allen W. Hollinger, Mrs. Mary A. Hollinger, Mrs. Elizabeth Hollinger, Daniel Hollinger, Michael Hollinger, Mrs. Savillah Hollinger, Isaac Hollinger, Mrs. Clarissa Kline, Eli Koplin, John B. Loveland, Mrs. Blanche Maurer, Mrs. Orielle E. McKee, George A. Proehl, Mrs. Dr. George Rubard, John Shirey, George Shirey, Mrs. C. E. Smith, John Willard.

TESTIMONIALS.

OBERLIN, O., May 5, 1890.

Among the special histories, prepared from original sources, not the least interesting and valuable are the chronicles of families that have formed a part of our pioneer life in America. One such family history it has been my privilege to see and in part to examine. It is a record of the Burgner family, of Swiss descent, settling in eastern Pennsylvania and from thence diverging in many directions, especially into northern Ohio. The pictures of pioneer life are graphic and interesting, true to the life, as we know from many other sources, yet always given with the air of reality and almost of personal participation, which marks the truly original production. The author, Mr. Jacob Burgner, of Oberlin, has spared neither time nor effort in collecting, sifting, arranging and retouching the details which make up this very interesting story. Such special histories have a value beyond their interest to the members of the family. Including, as they do, many minute particulars, which a general history cannot give, they preserve the very life and experiences of the days they recount, enabling the reader to realize for himself what has been endured by the fathers in founding homes for the present and future generations; and thus keep alive the true spirit of patriotism and loyalty to all that makes the American, Christian home.

Another advantage is the presentation, in accessible form, of authenticated facts which may serve as material, or at least as corroboration, for larger works and those of more interest to the general reader. Thus they help to maintain the true historic spirit. Full indexes and an ingeniously elaborated "family tree" add greatly to the value of this readable family history.

WM. B. CHAMBERLAIN.
Professor of Elocution, Oberlin College.

OBERLIN, O., June 9, 1890.

The "History and Genealogy of the Burgner Family, by Jacob Burgner," is a book which bears marks of much labor and care It is well done. The history or biography, which forms a considerable part of the book, is well written, and will give the book an interest, as well to the general reader as to members of the family. In its style and general execution, the work ranks well among works of its class, and does honor to its author. HENRY MATSON,
Ex-Librarian, Oberlin College.

OBERLIN, O., May 31, 1890.

MR. J. BURGNER:

My Dear Sir:—Having examined your History of the Burgner Family and connections, I am of the opinion that it must prove a very interesting work to thos e concerned. JAMES MONROE.
Professor of Political Economy, Oberlin College.

OBERLIN, O., June 3, 1890.

I have read the "History and Genealogy of the Burgner Family", compiled by Jacob Burgner, Oberlin, O., and found the personal narratives decidedly interesting. The genealogical tables will doubtless be interesting to those to whom they pertain.

JAS. H. FAIRCHILD,
Late President, Oberlin College.

OBERLIN, O., May 8, 1890.

MR. JACOB BURGNER:

Dear Friend:—I have looked over the proof-sheets of your "History and Genealogy of the Burgner Family" with much enjoyment, and can heartily recomend it. I do not now recall many other genealogies of our so-called "Pennsylvania Dutch" settlers and their descendants, and on this account, and also because of the numerous clues to other families contained therein, I think it should find its way into our principal libraries. I hope you will advertise it thoroughly.

Wishing you success, I remain, Very truly yours,

AZARIAH S. ROOT.
Librarian, Oberlin College.

OBERLIN, June 5, 1890.

FRIEND BURGNER:

I have looked over your work, the History and Genealogy of the Burgner Family, and I am sure that for them at least it must be very interesting. Certainly you have spared neither time nor pains to make the book both interesting and profitable. The arrangement of the family records is ingenious and must have required a good deal of patience and perseverance to accomplish it.

Truly Yours,
S. G. WRIGHT,
Oberlin Missionary among Ojibwa Indians, nearly 50 years.

OBERLIN, O., May 31, 1890.

I have enjoyed examining the "History of the Burgner Family," prepared by my neighbor, Mr. Jacob Burgner. The work has evidently been done with painstaking care and must commend itself to all who read it. I should think that every one who is in any way related to the Burgner name would regard the possession of a copy of this book as a necessity. Many of the incidents therein related will also be of interest to the general reader.

REV. HINDS SMITH, '68 O. C., '71 O. T. S.



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